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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 75 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1942 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT INDIAN MERCANTILE INSC. CO., LTD. (Estd. 1907) For Life, Fire & Accident. INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, Ballard Estate BOMBAY, 1.

EQUALITY WITH BRITAIN FOR INDIA—BUT...

Cripps Divulges British Cabinet's Proposals

Congress Executive Discusses Scheme

Vivisection Hurdle For Constitution-Framers: Defence Not To Change Hands Yet

SIKANDAR SUPPORTS ACCEPTANCE

On Sunday Sir Stafford Cripps divulged the conclusions of the British War Cabinet.

The object, he said, was the creation of a new Indian Union constituting a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to them in every respect.

ELECTION OF CONSTITUTION-FRAMERS

After the war re-elected lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures will elect the Constitution-making body, consisting of 1-10th of their number and representatives in proportion to the population, of the States. This body will have the power to sign a Treaty with His Majesty's Government.

DEFENCE RESERVATION

Defence is reserved by Great Britain until the new Constitution is framed.

PROVINCES AND ACCESSION

Provinces and States not prepared to accept the new Constitution can retain their present constitutional position, provision being made for their subsequent accession, if they so desire.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Congress Working Committee began its session at 4 p.m., Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presiding. All the members of the Committee were present.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned after three hours' session, to meet again to-morrow morning.

The Committee exhaustively considered the proposals brought by Sir Stafford Cripps.

CRIPPS AT BIRLA HOUSE

Sir Stafford Cripps came to Birla House at ten this morning.

With him came Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had earlier called on him in his residence on Queen Victoria Road.

Sir Stafford Cripps was received at the gates by Maulana Azad and ushered into the room where Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Congress had gathered.

CRIPPS AT BIRLA HOUSE

Sir Stafford Cripps left Birla House at 12 noon "more cheerful than ever", as he told pressmen.

It is understood that after meeting the members of the Congress Working Committee and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Stafford and Mahatma Gandhi were closeted together for about 90 minutes.

AZAD CALLS ON CRIPPS

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met Sir Stafford Cripps at 2-15 p.m. and had talks for nearly two hours. They returned to Birla House after 4 p.m.

The "United Press" learns that negotiations between Sir Stafford and the Congress President, it is understood, are reaching a stage when final decisions could be expected in a day or two.

It is understood that Maulana Azad may be in a position to communicate Congress reactions to the British proposals at the latest by Tuesday, if not to-morrow.

HUQ MEETS CRIPPS

Mr. Fazlu Huq had an interview with Sir Stafford Cripps to-day lasting for 45 minutes.

STATES' DEMAND

Hyderabad delegation during their discussion with Sir Stafford Cripps raised those questions which had special bearing to Hyderabad. They made it perfectly clear that the Hyderabad State did not wish to come in the way of the legitimate aspirations of British India. Hyderabad, as the Premier State of India, was given the privilege of leading a special delegation to Sir Stafford Cripps.

The view-point of Indian States was laid before Sir Stafford Cripps by the States' Delegation consisting of five rulers and four Ministers appointed by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

Dr Khan Sahib, ex Premier of N. W. F. P., also arrived here this morning.

CRIPPS HAS SOMETHING UP HIS SLEEVE?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Leaders of all major parties have now been put in possession of Sir Stafford Cripps' plan. One fact which now transpires is that he (Cripps) has good deal up his sleeve. The actual written statement regarding the interim arrangements is short and vague, but as one party leader told me, he has also "something in his pocket," which he is slowly disclosing. His pocket plan, as it is called, was the subject of long discussion yesterday, between Sir S. Cripps and Maulana A. K. Azad.

TWO HURDLES

The Congress position is two-fold—firstly, if Defence is to be reserved, there is no chance of Settlement as the underlying principle of national Government is the transfer of real power to people's representatives, secondly, the plan for vivisecting India is manifestly untenable. Sir S. Cripps has been seeking to suggest that by suitable adjustments the desired object can be secured—that even in matters of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief will normally be guided by the Council's advice.

WILL CONGRESS BE SATISFIED?

To-day's talks will show whether there is any possibility of a sub-

(Continued on page 5)

Britain's Fresh Offer To India

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The following is the draft Declaration brought by Sir Stafford Cripps for discussion with Indian leaders:—

"The conclusions of the British War Cabinet set out below are those which Sir Stafford Cripps has brought with him for discussion with Indian leaders, and the question as to whether they will be implemented will depend upon the outcome of those discussions which are now taking place.

"His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of Self-Government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic and external affairs.

"His Majesty's Government, therefore make the following declaration:—

(a) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities, steps shall be taken to set up in India, in the manner described hereafter, an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India.

(b) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for participation of Indian States in the Constution-making body.

(c) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed, subject only to:

RIGHT OF BR. INDIA PROVINCE

"(I) The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides.

"With such non-acceding Provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution, giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down.

"(II) The signing of a Treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This Treaty will cover all necessary matters, arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands: it will make provision, in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, for the protection of racial and religious minorities; but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other member-States of the British Commonwealth.

Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its Treaty arrangements, so far as this may be required in the new situation.

CONSTITUTION-FRAMERS

(d) The Constitution-making body shall be composed as follows unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities;

Immediately upon the result being known of Provincial Elections, which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the Lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures shall, as a Single Electoral College, proceed to the election of the Constitution-making body by the system of Proportional Representation. This new body shall be in number about 1/10th of the number of the Electoral College.

Indian States shall be invited

(Continued on Page 5)

Soviet Advance On Kalinin Front

Nazis Quit Holes In Snow And Wait Order For Offensive

MOSCOW, March 29.

A supplement to the Communique states that on the western front the Soviet troops advanced and inflicted 900 casualties on the enemy.

From Reuter's special correspondent:—The five-day battle in one sector of the Kalinin front (between Smolensk and Staraya Russa), in which the Germans repeatedly attempted to wipe out the deep Soviet "wedges" driven into their lines has ended in the defeat of the enemy's plans. In the whole battle the Germans lost 2,400 men killed and many others wounded. Twenty-five German tanks and 22 planes were also destroyed.

ENTERING DECISIVE PHASE

VICHY:—The battle of Staraya Russa, where the German Sixteenth Army is encircled is "just entering the decisive phase" states a Stockholm message to the Vichy News Agency.

At Rzhev battle has been raging continuously for a week and is stated to have "increased in intensity" in the last few days.

The message also describes the new difficulty caused by melting ice on river banks. "Frozen lakes can no longer serve as airfields", it says, "and planes must be moved to harder ground. New landing fields must be also organised and maintained. This work is difficult because of sticky mud, which will not harden for several weeks.

WAITING 'ADVANCE' ORDER

German soldiers are abandoning without regret their holes in snow or ground as well as the miserable huts in which they have passed the most painful five months, their lives constantly harassed by the enemy who are indefatigable in their night attacks. They are now waiting the order to advance."

HUGE NAZI LOSSES

MOSCOW, March 29.

Russians units operating in one sector of the Leningrad front have destroyed 28 enemy blockhouses, fortified trenches and pill-boxes and killed 3,200 German officers and men in two day's fighting, states a supplement to the Soviet Communique of midnight on Saturday.

Some prisoners were captured according to a report along with a large amount of enemy war material and equipment.

The captured booty included five tanks, 24 machine-guns, four trenchmortars, three guns, two armoured cars, a considerable quantity of ammunition and shells, heavy lorries, and 15 carts with military equipment. Five German tanks, three guns, twelve heavy machine-guns, two trench mortar batteries two road tractors and a field kitchen were destroyed. —Reuter.

SIKANDAR SUPPORTS CRIPPS' PROPOSALS

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

The view that the War Cabinet's proposals were based upon justice and fairplay and any party that rejected them would take the risk of turning world opinion against it, was expressed by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan addressing the Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League.

After pointing out that the proposals represented the high statesmanship of the British Government in thoroughly facing and grasping the realities of the Indian political situation, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan hoped that the proposals would be acceptable to the main political parties in India, namely, the Congress and the Muslim League.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

U. S. PLAN FOR TOTAL AIR SUPREMACY

WASHINGTON: The provision for 31,070 more war planes to help the United Nations to attain complete air supremacy is contained in 18,302,187,142 dollars Emergency Appropriation passed by the House of Representatives at the week-end.—Reuter.

HITLER'S BAIT TO PETAIN

For Reinstating Laval In Place Of Darlan Govt. To Come To Paris?

LONDON, March 29.

Messages from Vichy recently published in the United States Press are regarded in London as indicating that the Germans are once more attempting to force their old protege M. Laval on the Vichy Government.

It is reported that M. Laval had an interview recently with Marshal Petain, at which it was agreed to reinstate the former and to relegate Admiral Darlan whose phenomenal unpopularity with all classes robbed him of much of his usefulness from the German point of view to the post of Minister of Defence. In return for this act of "collaboration", it is probable that the Germans have promised to return few more French prisoners and to allow the Government to go back to Paris.

It is pointed out in London that neither the British nor the United States Government is likely to be under any illusions as to the significance of such a move. If M. Laval returns to Government situated in German-occupied Paris, the regime of Marshal Petain will have lost the last vestiges of independence.—Reuter.

"RUSSIA SHOULD BE HELPED HONESTLY"

WASHINGTON, March 27.

"To win the war, it is essential to have the initiative which is still the enemy's, and this calls for a profound change in the ways of conducting the war," said M. Sikorski at a press interview in Washington.

Calling for a second front M. Sikorski said, he thought it likely that as a result of their bloody experience the Germans were now probably concentrating in the south to gain the Caucasian oil deposits, which were vital to a German victory, and that the Russians would be aware of this, and probably planning to strike back from the northern sectors of the front.

M. Sikorski also stressed the vital necessity for co-operating with Russia. "Russia should be helped and helped honestly. There is only one front—the world front, and Russia must be included and effectively belong to it, for only solidarity based on mutual loyalty can ensure success."—Reuter.

Stalin Meets British Ambassador

MOSCOW, Mar. 29.

The British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clarke Kerr was to-day received by M. Stalin. The interview lasted over two hours.

M. Molotov was present.—Reuter.

Gen. Etcheberrigaray's Evidence At Riom Trial

VICHY, March 28.

Panzer divisions launched their main blow in May 1940 at a point where the French High Command had not expected that they would attack, said General Etcheberrigaray in his evidence at the Riom trial on Friday.

He commanded a French division at the time of the invasion. "The onslaught of the German armoured units on May 13 and 14 could not be held," he said.

"We received the full shock of the attack where we did not expect it. Our troops at this point were without a system of anti-tank defences but conducted themselves quite honourably."

He confirmed that in the bend of the Meuse where the Germans broke through there were three reserve divisions and no frontline troops.

When the President of the court said it was necessary to examine the commanders responsible for placing the reserve divisions there, one accused ex-Prime Minister M. Daladier, interposed, "That is a question for the course events took in this war."

General Etcheberrigaray said, about a third of the officers of the reserve were a third average and the rest below standard. The court adjourned until Tuesday next.—Reuter.

BHOPAL, March 29.—It is learnt that the services of Mr. K. A. H. Abbasi, Political Member, Bhopal, has been lent for one year in the first instance to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa for employment as latter's adviser.

India Can Secede From Empire If She Likes

Pakistan Not Conceded, But Ulsters May Arise?

Cripps Pulls Up Pressmen At Conference

NEW DELHI, March 29.

In the course of a two-hour Press Conference—probably the longest on record in India—Sir Stafford answered and elucidated, and sometimes parried with exemplary patience and easy mastery some 500 questions on the draft Declaration.

As at previous Press Conferences, Sir Stafford dominated this evening's which was attended by nearly 200 people including British, American and Swiss, besides Indian correspondents. Half-way through he took off his coat, both physically and figuratively, and at one stage dealt sharply and severely with a questioner, who was heard to make disparaging remarks about British intentions and pledges.

SPARKS FLY.

Sparks flew as he turned on him and rapped out "I have a long-bearing temper but there is a limit to it, and if you propose to make adverse comments against the British people or the Government, I shall terminate the Conference. I have got certain courtesies due to me as well as to the Press.".

RIGHT OF SECESSION

He made it clear that the status envisaged for the new Indian Union included the Right of Secession. This was explicitly laid down in the words that the Treaty "will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other member States of the British Commonwealth."

"The Indian Union will be absolutely free to decide its future relations with other member States of the Commonwealth one of which is Great Britain. It will be completely free either to remain within or go without the Commonwealth", he declared.

'NO IMPOSITION OF ANYTHING.'

Explaining the use of the expression. "Cessation of Hostilities", he pointed out there was a difference between this and the "termination of the war." There might be a difference of one or two years between the 'Cessation of Hostilities' and the 'End of the War.' The idea was that the constitution-making body should be set up as early as practicable after the cessation of hostilities. "We do not impose anything on India not even a time limit", he remarked.

IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS

He declined to say anything specific about the last paragraph of the Document dealing with the immediate arrangements envisaged in the Government of India Executive, but said: "The intention of this paragraph is to indicate to the Governor-General, who is responsible for the formation of the Government of India, the broad lines upon which in accordance with the scheme that Government may be formed. All the details of the formation of that Government are for the Governor-General to decide and we have not attempted and should not attempt to take that responsibility out of his hands." Nothing was obligatory on the Governor-General, but he could Indianise the Executive Council. The general direction was laid down in the paragraph. The object was to give the fullest measure of Government to the Indian people at the present time consistent with the possibilities of the present constitution which could not be changed till the end of the war.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

But there might be some small change to be made with regard to the composition of the Executive Council, particularly the condition that there should be three service members of ten years' standing. "The intention of the Document as far as possible, subject to the reservation of defence is to put power in the hands of Indian leaders".

Sir Stafford added: "So far as the Governor-General could within the sections of the existing constitution, he would attempt to form his Executive Council with a body of Indian leaders who could give leadership to the country and could help to direct the counsels of the country in the Executive Council of the Commonwealth in the War Cabinet and of the United Nations in the Pacific War Council.

Sir Stafford made it clear "the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole." It would not be possible to retain only the part relating to the immediate arrangements at the centre and discard the rest of the draft scheme.

DEFENCE QUESTION.

"The Defence of India will not be in Indian hands, even if all the parties want it", he declared in reply to a series of question. It would be the worst thing for the defence of India: it would disorganise the whole defence arrangements, and such disorganisation would be fatal."

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

"Would you not agree to joint responsibility between England and India for defence?", asked a correspondent.

Sir Stafford said joint responsibility for defence had been conceded so far as the Document laid it down that His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India.

"Would you agree to give internal defence to an Indian?"

There was a fallacy in speaking of the internal defence of India, replied Sir Stafford. When there was a state of war it was impossible to dissociate internal from external defence. Taking a hypothetical case like the movement of troops from, say Madras to Calcutta, he said it might be said to be a purely internal matter, but really it was a question which depended upon a multitude of other questions such as whether the Japanese were likely to take Ceylon, the position in Burma, the placing of the fleet in the Pacific and whether there were other troops available to move from the Middle East, etc. It would be impossible to dissociate the internal movement of troops from the general strategy and tactics of the war. So long, again, as a large portion of the effective navy air force and navy had to be brought from British and other Dominion sources or others, it was essential that the control of the movement of all those forces should be under a centralised body. They were so to-day, through the Commander-in-Chief, under the control of the Chiefs of Staffs, who got their directions from the War Cabinet.

"DISHONEST"

It would be dishonest to say that an Indian Defence Member would be responsible for the defence of India, added Sir Stafford.

He referred to the decision to appoint an Indian Member to the War Cabinet, and said it was in that Cabinet that decisions as to strategy were made. He suggested that the full membership of the War Cabinet was the important thing and not the mere appointment of a Defence Member.

His attention was drawn to the position in Australia.

"The position in Australia to-day", he said, "is that the whole thing is under American control." (Laughter).

ARRANGEMENT FOR SEPARATE UNION

Earlier at the Conference, Sir Stafford indicated that it would be obligatory on all provinces to take part in the election to the constitution-making body. As soon as the constitution was settled everything would be transferred to India. If some provinces decided not to secede, then so far as they were concerned they would not be parties

(Continued on Page 5)

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(Butt) 18-3-42. (7814)

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7813.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY NOTIFICATION OF

No. 6209 of 1942

ACCORDING to the recent Government Notification regarding Public Holidays during the year 1942, the 26th March, (Ramnavmi) 4th April (Easter Saturday) and 6th April (Easter Monday) are no longer public holidays. It has, therefore, been decided to hold the examinations on these days. Consequently, some alterations have been made in the programmes of the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations. Details about the alterations will be found in a separate notification of the University exhibited at each centre of the examination.

Bombay, 12th March, 1942.
S. R. DONGERKERY, Registrar. 7768

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Apply personally for details to the Office of the NATIONAL SERVICE LABOUR TRIBUNAL, Vithal House, Mint Road, Bombay, between 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on any working day. (7830)

SITUATIONS VACANT

FIRST CLASS General Fitters, Machine Repair Fitters, Blacksmiths, Turners, Turret Lathe Operators, Gas and Electric Welders Die-sinkers, Toolmakers, Wiremen and Draughtsmen required for factories in Bombay, also other Factories out of Bombay.

Apply personally from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. any working day for details to Office of the NATIONAL SERVICE LABOUR TRIBUNAL, Vithal House, Mint Road, Bombay. (7629)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

SUPPLY OF CRUTCHES ADJUSTABLE

Tender No. 22

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, invites tenders for Crutches Adjustable.

Tender forms giving details of requirement, specifications & particulars of delivery can be had on payment from the Office of the D. G., I. M. S. The price of tender forms etc. is Rs. 2|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash money order or by Postal Order (which should not be crossed) only to the Director-General, I. M. S., New Delhi. Tender No. 22 and remitter's full address should be stated on the coupon. Tenders will be received up to noon on 17-4-42.

Offer should remain open for 21 days from the last date of receipt of tender. (7808)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

The Executive Engineer G. I. P. Railway, A. R. P. Works Bombay invites tenders up to 12 hours on 7-4-42 (Date) for carrying out A. R. P. Works at G. I. P. Railway Hospital Byculla. The Form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2 per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3 being made. These sums will not be refunded. 7872

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHAVLAL LALLUBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client, the property described below. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Khandala bearing Municipal House No. 10 in the Registration Sub-District of Maval, Taluka Vadgaum and Zillah Poona admeasuring 35 Gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 151 and entry No. 192 and City Survey Nos. 413, 414 and 414/1 and bounded on the East by Survey No. 152 being the property of Byroobin Ranoo Kutchra and on the West by Survey No. 3 being the property of Ganoo bin Dhonduji Kutchra and on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Wall and on the South by Survey No. 150 being the property of W. Summers.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1942.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 7876.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Free hold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Plot No. 10 Dadar, Distillery site on the South-West side of Ranade Road, Dadar Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1086 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1607 of the Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3695 (1) and 3695 (1 A) and Street Nos. 56 and 56 A B and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North-East by Ranade Road on or towards the South-West partly by Government land in the occupation of Sitaram Hari on or towards the North-West by Municipal land and on or towards the South-East by Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1603.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1942.

THAKOREDAS DARU HEMANY & CO. Purchaser's Attorneys. 7841

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1942, that day being a Public Holiday (GOOD FRIDAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Bombay, 25th March, 1942.
E. J. DAWSON, Secretary & Treasurer. 7847

TWO MONTHS —and still leading

POPULAR 9th WEEK of PRAKASH PICTURES'

BHARAT MILAP (HINDI)

BHARAT BHET (MARATHI)

Daily 2-30 & 5-45 (Hindi) 8-45 (Marathi)

Sat. & Sun. Morning Show 11-15 (Marathi)

Song-Hits on YOUNG INDIA Records

EVERGREEN RELEASE

MAJESTIC

BE READY TO BEHOLD The Rib-Tickling Comedy of The Year!

NEW HUNS'

PAHILA PALNA (Many Happy Returns)

Producer: BABURAO PENDHARKAR

OPENS, SATURDAY at CENTRAL

To-day Matinee 1 p.m. MOHAN PICTURES'

Taj Mahal

Daily 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m.

MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road

The Great Guns of Hilarious Entertainment

See Them in the BIGGEST COMEDY of the year in

Paisa

'Swastik-India' Ltd. Release in HINDI

TO-DAY MATINEE 1 p.m.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

FOURTH 4 WEEK

NOVELTY

5th WEEK of Success CIRCO'S Epic of and for the Nation

ADNA GHAR with SHANTA APTE-CHANDRAMOHAN

KRISHNA

Talkies—Dubash Theatre 4 Shows To-day

HINDI: 3, 6 & 9 p.m. MARATHI: 12 noon.

Special Matinee To-day at 12-45 p.m.

AMAR PICTURES' Successful First Venture

KHILAUNA

Starring SNEHPRABHA, PRABHA, JAIRAJ with Satish, Kanayalal, and Mukherji

2nd BIG WEEK

OPERA HOUSE

NEW TIMINGS Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

IN ITS SECOND CROWDED WEEK!

NATIONAL'S

Nirdosh

NATIONAL'S PICTURE

Starring: NALINI JAYWANT with a great cast

Directed by VIRENDRA C. DESAI

SWASTIK

To-day Matinee 12 Noon (Marathi) 3, 6 and 9 p.m. (Hindi)

MATINEE Today, Friday 1 p.m.

ATRE PICTURES' SPARKLING SHOW

RAJA RANI

ZENANA SHOW THURS. 1 P.M. Daily: 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

8th WEEK at CENTRAL

After Record-Breaking Run of "GHAR-ki-LAJ", comes

MALAN (A FLOWER-GIRL)

Starring: SHANTA HUBLIKAR, Balwant Singh, Jagdish Ratan Bal, etc.

From Saturday, 4th April at LAMINGTON

6th WEEK of Splendour NASEEM & PRITHVIRAJ in TAJ MAHAL'S

UJALA LAMINGTON

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee To-day 12-30 p.m.

Matinee To-day at 1-30 p.m.

Murli Movietone's

PYAS

Starring: Snehaprabha & Ishwarlal

7th SUCCESSFUL WEEK

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Bombay Talkies' Popular

ACHUT KANYA

DEVIKA RANI, ASHOK KUMAR

Daily:—1-15, 4-0, 6-45, 9-30.

PRAKASH

Lady Hardinge Road, MATUNGA, B. B.

METRO

COMFORTABLY COOL Esplanade Road Telephone 31045

DAILY AT 3: 6-15: 9-30 P. M.

A Warner Bros. Picture

"FOREVER shalt thou love, and she be fair....."

Romance with its roots in real life

Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.

TODAY and Friday next, Matinee 11 a.m.

JHOOLA

BOMBAY TALKIES Musical Comedy Triumph at the ROXY

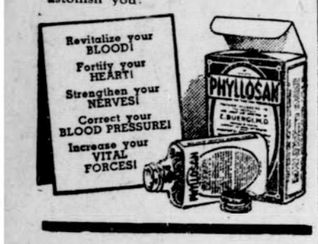
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Are your NERVES on edge?

Do you feel that mental depression, irritability, and jumpy nerves are making your life miserable?

Start taking 'Phyllosan' tablets today! You will be astonished at the difference they will make. Your nerves will become steadier, your depression will vanish, and you will feel glad to be alive.

The claims made for 'Phyllosan' tablets are based upon clinical tests. And the dose is so simple. Just two tiny tablets three times a day before meals. But if you take the tablets *regularly*, the results will astonish you!



VICEROY'S ACTION CRITICISED

CUTTACK, March 28.

Mr. Biswanath Das, leader of the Orissa Congress Assembly Party, in a statement regarding the invitation extended by H. E. the Viceroy to the Maharaja of Parlakimedi as Prime Minister of Orissa to meet Sir Stafford Cripps repudiates his (Maharaja of Parlakimedi's) claim to speak on behalf of the Province.

Mr. Das says: "It is surprising that this should come from Lord Linlithgow, who was chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and since he himself was responsible for the Instrument of Instructions to Provincial Governors clearly laying down that it is illegal for Provincial Governors to instal a minority party in office, which has no backing of the electorate.

"The defeat of all the candidates except two of the Maharaja in the last general elections made the position clear."

Analysing the position in the Orissa Assembly, Mr. Das says that to "instal this kind of Ministry in office is clearly against the letter and spirit of the Instrument of Instructions."—United Press.

THEOSOPHISTS OFFER PRAYER FOR ALLIES.

In accordance with the wish of His Majesty the King, the Theosophists of Bombay gathered in a congregation in the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday morning and offered prayers for the speedy success of the Allies.

12th WEEK

Matinee To-day at 1 p.m.

The BEST FILM of 3 Years—40,-41,-42!

NEW THEATRES' Social Epic!

DOCTOR

PUNKAJ, BHARATI

Daily: 3-30, 6-15, & 9 p.m.

AT NEW WEST-END

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m

Drama, Romance Adventure

with ELIZABETH BERGNER

For the Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto

REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Take It — and Stop Limping!

LEG aches and pains soon vanish when 'Elasto' is taken. Bad blood and anaemic conditions are quickly overcome, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds become clean and healthy and quickly heal, inflammation and irritation are soothed, piles disappear, rheumatism simply fades away, and the whole system is braced and strengthened. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by 'Elasto,' *the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers.*

Write NOW for interesting Booklet explaining this new science of Natural Healing — *and make the discovery of a lifetime!* or we will send you V.P.P. a supply of 'Elasto,' with Booklet enclosed, Price Rs. 2.6 or Rs. 4.0 (double quantity), on request.

The Agent, 'Elasto' (Dept. 6K.), P.O. Box 258, Bombay. 11041

An English Remedy of Highest Repute

SPRAINS

APPLY SLOAN'S LINIMENT FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

Apply Sloan's Liniment to the affected parts and it will quickly ease the pain and reduce the swelling and stiffness. Sloan's Liniment creates a penetrating warmth that draws a supply of healing blood to the injury — knee or ankle. For instant relief, use Sloan's, the world's most popular Liniment — used day and night in 133 different contents.

Be prepared — buy a bottle today.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RHEUMATISM • BACKACHE • STRAINS • LUMBAGO

THE ANTISEPTIC YOU USE—

Does it actually Kill Germs?

LONDON LANCET ENDORSES GERM-KILLING POWERS OF LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

For more than 100 years, the medical profession has recognized the *Lancet* of London as one of the world's foremost scientific publications. Here are the conclusions they published after an exhaustive series of tests:

1—The actual number of germs killed in 15 seconds by undiluted Listerine Antiseptic were over 600 million.

2—Listerine Antiseptic proved to be perfectly safe for all body cavities.

You use an antiseptic for one reason only—to destroy the germs that threaten your health.

Then, how can you afford to take chances with antiseptics diluted so much that they cannot possibly be effective? Not only are they a waste of your money, but they actually endanger your health by NOT destroying the disease germs that threaten you.

Test after test has shown the remarkable germ-killing powers of Listerine Antiseptic. It is a safe antiseptic, too, because it comes in just the proper strength. Be safe, get results—demand Listerine Antiseptic.

LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 13, 1998.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 12, 1361
Farsi: Meher 27, 1311.
Sunrise: 6-36 a.m. Sunset: 6-51 p.m.
Hightide: 10-25, 22-58
Lowtide: 4-32, 16-29.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW WEST END—"Doctor", 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
REGAL—"Paris Calling" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-15 a.m.
ROXY—"Shoola" 2-15, 4-45 and 9 p.m. today Matinee at 11 a.m.
NOVELTY—"Faisa" 3-30, 6-30 and 9 p.m Matinee, to-day at 1 p.m.
CAPITOL—"I Wanted Wings" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja-Rani" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1 p.m.
ALFRORA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gharki Laj" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Bini the Kid" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day and at 12 noon.
MINERVA—"Taj Mahal" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1 p.m.
METRO—"They Died with their Boots on" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 12 noon.
BROADWAY—"Civil Marriage" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-30, p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 12-45.
IMPERIAL—"Iyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Ujala" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 12-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Achut Kanya" 1-45 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.

Prophet's Birthday Procession

To celebrate the Holy Prophet's Birthday to-day (Monday) a big procession under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee will start from the Khilafat House, Byculla Bridge at 1-30 p.m. and will pass through the Muslim Localities. The procession will end at Chota Kabristan at 6-30 p.m. where a public meeting will be held. The flag hoisting ceremony will be performed at 1 p.m. at the Khilafat House.

AT C. J. HALL: Under the auspices of the Prophet's Birthday Celebration Committee and 125 other Muslim anjumans and societies of Bombay a mass public gathering will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Monday), at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), to celebrate the anniversary of the Holy Prophet of Islam, when Maulana Khaliq Ahmed Siddiqi Sahib, Mufti of Junagadh will perform the opening ceremony and Janab Shaikh Mohammed Din Sahib will preside. Muslim and non-Muslim speakers will deliver speeches.

ID-I-MILAD CELEBRATION. The Teachings Of Mohamed" at the death anniversary of Prophet Mahamed, Prof. A. M. Moulvi of Ismail College, will speak on "The Life and the Teachings of Mahamed" at the Blavatsky Lodge, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A. will preside.

GOLD AND SILVER EMPLOYEES' UNION. The Managing Committee Meeting of the Gold and Silver Employees' Union, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. in the office of the Union at Ganpati Bhuvan, Kandewadi, Bombay 4

SECTION 144 IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, March 29.

Owing to the existence of strained relations between the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow on account of 'Barawa' at to-morrow, the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. for a fortnight prohibiting 'inter alia' shouting of slogans or calling out in any language likely to excite inter-sectarian tension.

It may be recalled that Sunnis and Shias have not been allowed to take out processions on 'Bara Wafat' day on the ground there is general unrest in the city and the police force is preoccupied with more urgent matters arising from the war.—A. P.

NEW RATES FOR INLAND LETTERS

NEW DELHI, March 29.

With effect from the first April 1942, says a Press Communique the rate of postage on inland letters and business reply envelopes will be raised from one anna three pies to one anna six pies for the first tola. The rate for every subsequent tola will remain unchanged at six pies.—A.P.

TEACHERS' DEMANDS

The Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association celebrated its Fifth Teachers' Day on Saturday. The programme commenced with a cinema show at the Capitol. In the afternoon the teachers held their annual sports at the St. Xaviers' School ground and later wound up with a tea party followed by a meeting presided over by Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, Inspector of European Schools. The President in addressing the audience expatiated the various problems that confront the city's pedagogues and said:—

Teachers cannot be put on and off like coats, according to the change in the temperature. It is unfortunate that at the first likelihood of fall in the fee income, the teachers who really make up the school, who are the school in a very real sense, should be told that their services may not be needed in June.

Dr. Krishnayya then advised the proprietors of schools to make every effort to re-open and run schools as usual in June.

Continuing he said:—"Government cannot but look upon attempts to disturb the normal routine of the city's life with disfavour. The full complement of staff must be kept on when schools open in June.

At the outset Mr. S. K. Shukl President of the Association inaugurated the meeting with a brief speech and was followed by the Secretary, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai who read out messages received from several well-wishers.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Havewalla, the Vice-President of the Association.

Resist Fascist Aggression Demonstration

(From A Correspondent.)

With a cycle procession starting from the office of the National Democratic Union, Apollo Street, Fort on Sunday commenced the "Resist the Fascist Aggression" fortnight, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Democracy Party. The cycles, which were manned by the members of the Volunteer Defence Corps, were decorated with apt slogans.

The processionists shouted these and similar slogans all the way upto Dadar, Choupatty, where a public meeting was held. Mr. V. G. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Indian Federation of Labour addressed the meeting.

A. R. P. ANSWERING YOU: All-India Radio, Bombay, invites questions from its listeners on A. R. P. The questions can be sent in any of the local languages and will be answered by a Board of Experts every Monday and Friday, at 8-45 p.m. on both wave-lengths. The first batch of questions will be answered on Friday (3rd April), at 8-45 p.m.

A. R. P. AT DELISLE ROAD: Mr. D. N. Kale, A. R. P. Class III Instructor will give lectures on the Duties of Wardens to-day (Monday), 1st April and 2nd April, at 8 p.m., at the Arya Samaj.

LORD MAHAVIR'S BIRTHDAY: Under the auspices of Shri Jain Shwetamber Conference and other leading Jain institutions representing the Jain Community a public meeting, to celebrate Lord Mahavir's birthday, will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at Hirabaug (C. P Tank). Syt. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, will preside.

TEA PARTY: The Board of Directors of Messrs. Ambica Silk Mills Co., Ltd. will meet Sir Chunilal B. Mehta at a tea party to be given at B. P. Radio Club, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Sheth Haridas Madhavdas, will preside.

RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY: "The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ended 21st March, 1942 was 395 Of these 228 were males, and 167 females.

LIBERAL FEDERATION COUNCIL. An adjourned meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation will be held in the hall of the Federation, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, today (Monday), at 11-30 a.m. to consider the constitutional proposals of the British Government. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, the President of the Federation will preside

SUN LIFE OF CANADA: According to the latest annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, the benefits paid by the Company in 1941 exceeded Rs. 24,19,00,000 and benefits paid since the first policy was issued now total Rs. 404,95,00,000. New business of the Company for the year amounted to Rs. 51,24,00,000 increasing the total assurance in force to Rs. 814,17,00,000. Assets now stand at Rs. 272,74,00,000.

MAYOR TO VISIT MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.—His Worship the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. J. A. Collaco, will grace the Maharashtra High School, by a visit at 3 p.m. to-day (Monday).

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, MARCH 30

Delhi, I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops, 5 Lord Mahavir Recitation by Girja Kumar Mathur. 5-25 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 5-35 Chanda Bai of Hathras. 5-45 Jammela Bai of Cawnpore. 6-25 Layaq Ali Khan Vocal Music. 6-45 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 7 Mohammad Husain Kabuli. 7-15 For Villagers Only 8 Explorations in Indus Kohistan. 2. 8-20 Pran Nath. 8-30 Zahur-i-Qadsi. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Chanda Bai of Hathras 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Layaq Ali Khan. 10-20 Afzal Husain of Jaipur 10-30 Jameela Bai of Cawnpore.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Sab Ras Nachiana 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English 8-10 Filmy Tarane 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Tulsidas Bhajan. 9-20 Bimivaje Violin Solo. 9-30 Rangnath D. Nigoskar of Baroda. 10 close down.

11 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Sushee.a Bai Ganu. 11-30 Jashn-I-Milad-Un-Nabi 12-15 Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gat Tora on Tabla. By Mumtaz Husain. 1-15 Nisar Ahmed. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 2-25 Close down.

5 To-morrow. 5-5 Sarojini Rege. 5-15 Recitations from Maratni Poems. 5-25 V. K. Kunte. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Sarojini Rege. 6 News in English. 6-10 News in Hindustani. 6-20 Local News and Announcement (English). 6-25 Local News and Announcement (Hindustani). 6-30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi). 7 Book Review. Talk in Gujarati by Khandubhai Desai. 7-15 Susheela Ganu. 7-30 Bismil Qawwal and Party: 7-45 News Commentary (Marathi). 7-50 V. K. Kunte. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-30 Sports Review. 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 BBC News Relay. 9-45 War Commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. to Rangnath D. Nigoskar. 10-20 Master Ibrahim 10-25 Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 10-45 Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Devotional Songs. 8 Jaltarang Solo. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 V. K. Kunte. 9 Susheela Bai Ganu. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 10-0 Close down.

41-44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

11-6 a.m. to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1 2-25 Close down.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-0 Rangnath D. Nigoskar. 6-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

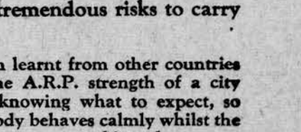
7-30 to 8-0 p.m. As in Bombay 1 8-0 Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 8-30 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 Air Orchestra. 9-10 V. K. Kunte. 9-20 Bismil Qawwal and Party. 9-30 Hazel David. 9-45 AIR Nonette. 9-55 Beck's Dance Band. 10-45 Close down.

Secundus' Watches

- ELEGANT
- RELIABLE
- INEXPENSIVE

SECUNDUS NEW CALIBRE TONNEAU

Nickel Silver	Rs 44
West End Patent Everbright Steel	Rs 52
Rolled Gold 10 Years Quality	Rs 58
18-ct. Solid Gold	Rs 132



SECUNDUS NEW CALIBRE RECTANGULAR

West End Patent Everbright Steel	Rs 52
Rolled Gold 10 Years Quality	Rs 58
18-ct. Solid Gold	Rs 132

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WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

CUT THIS OUT & KEEP IT

THE OBJECTS OF ENEMY RAIDS ON CITIES

WHY, in time of War, are peaceful-looking cities attacked? What would be the enemy's object in running tremendous risks to carry out a small air or naval raid on Bombay?

That might happen some day. Even the most far-seeing of us cannot be sure that it will not happen. All we can be certain of is that, with a World War in progress, Bombay must ensure its safety by taking the wise precautions represented by our growing A.R.P. strength.

As long as there is one chance in a thousand of Bombay being attacked, it is criminal folly not to insure against it.

It is a lesson learnt from other countries that half the A.R.P. strength of a city consists of knowing what to expect, so that everybody behaves calmly whilst the active defences are making the enemy pay the price of his venture. And knowing what to expect includes understanding the enemy's purposes in dodging our patrols over 5000 miles of ocean in order to release a few bombs or shells at this city.

The enemy's object, if ever he makes this costly attempt, would be twofold:

1 ***to slow up our war effort*** by smashing our docks and other "military objectives" such as Railways and Warehouses. (for in war-time a peaceful-looking Port is a Gateway of supplies for the front-line.)

2 ***to slow up our war effort*** by spreading panic among the civilian population, and thus making factories stop work, transport cease running. Panic would also remove their livelihood from those who run away.

If the enemy succeeds in causing panic by making you believe that the attack is directed at *you* personally, he is thoroughly satisfied—even if the raid costs him his ship or planes and the lives of his sailors and airmen. For, while his bombs and shells cannot possibly halt all essential services and render all factories and workshops idle, mass panic will achieve this object for him—perhaps for weeks!

In England, which has withstood raids many times worse than anything India will ever know, the people have never panicked. They have taken shelter quickly and efficiently, and then gone back to their jobs with fresh determination. In Bombay, if ever we are attacked, it has got to be the same. It will be not you, but your COURAGE, that will be in danger if an emergency occurs during 1942. Remember that!

If you want to know what is being done to defend you—what to do to protect yourself—

ASK YOUR WARDEN

Look for him at your nearest Warden Post between 6.0 p.m. and 9.0 p.m. any evening.

A.R.P. WARDEN'S POST

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The Bombay Chronicle

BRITAIN'S OFFER

In submitting to the Press Conference at Delhi the British Government's constitutional proposals about India Sir Stafford Cripps appealed to the Press to consider the proposals with the deep seriousness which they deserve. The Press has certainly got to do that as the interests of crores of people are involved in the question It will do everything possible to bring about a real honourable settlement. But as such a settlement is possible only on the merits of the proposal and not on extraneous considerations, it is necessary for the press as well as the public in general to examine the proposals critically and suggest such modifications as will facilitate a settlement. The proposals are good in parts, dangerous in some respects, and in other respects need to be seriously modified if they are to be accepted. The general aim of the proposals is stated to be to create an Indian Union with full Dominion Status. We assume that this includes the right of secession from the Commonwealth. It is only on that assumption that the aim may be accepted as a substitute for the time being for complete independence which is the inalienable right and ideal of the Indian people. Sir Stafford at the Press Conference made it clear that the status envisaged for the new Indian Union included the right of secession.

States And Constituent Assembly

With regard to the procedure of the Constituent Assembly it is stated that "the Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole with the same powers as British Indian members." But it is not made clear who is to elect the State representatives. At least two-thirds of the State representatives must be popularly elected. Far more important are the conditions laid down for implementing the Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly. We are told that there will be a treaty "negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body" and that "it will make provision in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities." The nature of provision for safeguards to minorities must be made clear Apart from this, the franchise for the Constituent Assembly must be truly democratic. It must be adult franchise or the nearest approach to it.

Ominous Proposals

Ominous are the proposals giving the States and the Provinces the option to accept the new Constitution or keep out of it. Regarding the States it is laid down that "whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution, it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation." But what will be the new treaties is not at all indicated. They may set up hundreds of Ulsters in India. Even more ominous are the somewhat similar proposals about Provinces. Every Province is given the option to accept the new Constitution or "to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides." And to the non-acceding or virtually seceding provinces the bait is thrown that "should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogus to that here laid down." These provisions are a travesty of self-determination, a menace to the integrity of the country, and its national unity. They are calculated to disintegrate the country and set up therein a number of Ulsters dominated by Britain. They encourage provincial cleavages directly and communal ones indirectly.

No Transfer Of Defence

Coming to immediate changes, we are told that "His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of, the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the people of India." Commenting on this Sir Stafford Cripps said with superfluous emphasis that "the defence of India will not be in Indian hands, even if all the parties want it." This means that so far as Defence is concerned Indians pay and act as recruiting agents but they have no part or lot with the thing that matters most, the control of Defence. It is absolutely essential if the people of India are to participate in the war with enthusiasm and vigour that Defence should be controlled by their accredited representatives. It is true, as Sir Stafford Cripps said, that it was in the British War Cabinet that decisions as to military strategy were made but he was hardly fair to India when he suggested that the full membership of the War Cabinet was the important thing and not the mere appointment of a Defence Minister. His argument would be valid if India had the same number of her representatives in the War Cabinet as Britain herself. As regards other Departments, nothing is definitely said about the transfer of power, and unknown proposals cannot be the basis of negotiations. Even, apart from some of proposals about the future Constitution, those about the immediate changes are unsatisfactory and vague. The Congress is pledged to accept only such a scheme as transfers real power to the people immediately. The present scheme does not transfer real power immediately. To be acceptable to the Congress it must be radically altered.

A Challenge To Statesmanship

According to our New Delhi correspondent, Sir Stafford Cripps has a good deal up his sleeve and that he is free to come to an understanding with the Congress and other leaders on the question of defence. We hope such an understanding on this as in regard to other sphere of administration will be arrived at. As regards the future it must be conceded that the proposals to a large extent, satisfy the national demand except regarding secession. It may be that, in practice, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to secure the necessary majority for any major province to secede. But the existence of such a proposal would be sufficient to encourage fissiparous tendencies. Dangerous and mischievous as is the proposal it is also a challenge to Indian statesmanship Sir Stafford Cripps said at the Press Conference: "If for a year in a constitution-making body the Indian communities meet together in order to forge a united constitution for India, they will probably succeed." We have every confidence they will succeed if a spirit of generosity guides the majority and if patriotic loyalty to a united India inspires the minority.

Japan's Double Drive

In a speech in New York, the Australian representative, Dr. Evatt, referred to speculations whether Japan would push on towards Australia or India. His answer to these experts was simple and effective. Japan will not choose an alternative but strike at both as, indeed, she is virtually doing. This is the correct view. There are two reasons to justify it. Japan cannot afford to relax pressure on either for fear of a counter-offensive and, secondly, with her present comparative resources, she can afford to try and maintain that pressure on both flanks. Dr. Evatt while energetically demanding more and immediate efforts by the United Nations, also declared that Australia was prepared to meet the Japanese. To a large extent he is right. Australians have been speedily organised and substantially—even though not to the extent desired and necessary—reinforced. They have held the Japanese up in New Britain and New Guinea while U.S.A.-Australian preparations are being rapidly pushed further forward under General MacArthur.

What about India? One thing may be taken for granted. It is this: that despite the Japanese occupation of the Andamans India is not threatened immediately with any direct large scale invasion. Sea distances ought to act as a deterrent to any such attempt, provided, of course, Sir Archibald Wavell and Sir Geoffrey Layton have received sufficient reinforcements for at least defensive purposes.. But Japan need not invade India proper at this stage at all. Her "Indian" front is in Burma which has the advantage of being an important China front also. With the operational facilities that continuous contact with bases in French Indo-China, Thailand and Malaya offer her she is naturally concentrating on that front. And she is meeting with success, too. In Burma Japan's progress has not been challenged as in the outposts, as it were, of Australia. The reason is simple. The Japanese enjoy superiority in numbers, in equipment and in the air, too. True, Allied soldiers and airmen are tough and brave, the heroic valour of the Chinese particularly is beyond praise. But even heroes cannot work miracles without equipment and without more air support. This is the tragedy of the Burma situation, which is also the tragedy of India. This country, in the absence of a National Government, has neither a Curtin nor an Evatt to whip Britain and America into action.

Frankly Speaking

Russo-German Deadlock

The last week, too, has failed to register any "key" success on the Russian front. The process of bleeding the Germans has continued and the initiative still remains with the Russians. But there is no change as regards vital objectives, relief of Leningrad, Staraya Russa, Vyasma, Orel, Kharkov, Taganrog and the Crimea. Thaw has now set in which is, whatever the period of transition, the prelude to spring conditions. We still hope the present deadlock will be broken in favour of the Red Army and bring it gains which will be of material value against Herr Hitler's spring offensive. But time is now very short and German resistance is already assuming the form of "active defence"

The prospects are not without anxiety. If the German offensive starts from the present lines, that is, with all the advance key positions in German hands, particularly in the Crimea and the Ukraine, the Russians will be up against a very tough proposition. For, Herr Hitler, able to hold the Russians in the north and in the centre, will concentrate his might against Marshal Timoshenko. In this connection one cannot help deploring the failure of the U.S.A. to carry out the promise made to Russia. The extent to which deliveries have consistently fallen short of schedule is revealed by the fact that President Roosevelt has been obliged to admit it publicly. Considering the vital importance of the Russian front to the United Nations—let alone the terrible sacrifices that Russia has made—the excuse of shipping shortage only adds to the enormity of the failure. If M Stalin had received all the supplies promised, his winter offensive might have gone on much better than it has. Let us only hope that what he did not get during the last so many months does not make a tragic difference to the future.

Contempt Of Court

Speaking on Pandit Kunzru's resolution in the Council of State asking for an immediate examination of the administration of law of contempt, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member, said: "Scandalizing the court has been a matter of serious comments in recent months and the Government are prepared to investigate into the practice for the judge who has been scandalized to sit on the bench charged with the task of dealing with the culprit for contempt. I quite concede that this goes counter to the elementary principle on which justice is administered by British courts. I am prepared to have this aspect of the manner in which contempt jurisdiction is exercised further investigated.". What is called scandalizing the court may not be really so. But there are no two opinions on the fact that for a judge to be prosecutor as well as judge is against the elementary principle of justice. And we are glad the Law Member himself admits this.

High-Handed

The Madras Government have issued a fiat prohibiting further issues of "Mathrubhumi", a Malayalam daily newspaper published at Calicut, because in their opinion the issue of the paper dated the 22nd February "contains a prejudicial report." We do not know yet what the report is. But assuming that it was really prejudicial, the Government might have prosecuted the paper in a Court of Law or taken less drastic action than suppressing the paper downright. The public will not believe the paper to be guilty till it is proved to be so in a court. Nor have they reason to regard Government action as fair or considerate. We should like to know if the Madras Press Advisory Committee has been consulted in this matter and what action it is going to take now

Women's Corps

The avowed object of the proposed Women's Auxiliary Corps is that it should replace for active service young men who are at present engaged in office work which women can do. But any number of men are available for office work to replace those who are willing to take up military service. Why should the latter be replaced by women alone. Secondly, while the proposed Corps is open in theory to "all women of every caste and creed and nationality" we remember that out of 434 women at present employed in the Defence Department only 14 are Indians, There is, therefore, every possibility of the Corps being a back-door for Europeanisation and Anglo-Indianisation. In her broadcast on this subject Lady Linlithgow said the other day: "I have been told that there is no lack of man-power. This is true but the bulk of man-power available lacks education". Thanks to 150 years of British rule the bulk of India's population is uneducated. But from millions who are educated Government can easily get ten times the number of men clerks they need.

Why Exclude Indian Commercial Interests?

SHANTIKUMAR'S PROTEST AGAINST CRIPPS' REMARKS

BOMBAY, Mar. 28.

Sir Stafford Cripps observations at the press conference this morning that the British commercial interests would in certain events have a particular position which would not be the same as Indian commercial interests and that he had no present intention of seeing Indian commercial interests, have caused disappointment in the Bombay commercial circles.

In this connection, the "United Press" understands that Mr. Shantikumar Morarjee, a leading industrial magnate of Bombay, has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, and other members of the Congress Working Committee, characterising Sir Stafford's observations as "highly objectionable". 'It is the Indian commercial interests', said Mr. Shantikumar in his telegram, "who have real stake in the country and who will be seriously affected by the future constitution and by the expected grant of rights to such Missions as American Missions for further exploiting India now and in future along with the present British exploitation, about which commercial community entertain serious apprehensions and from which India must be protected in starting, building up and developing Indian commerce and industries under national control."

Mr. Shantikumar in his telegram drew the attention of the Congress leaders to the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at its Calcutta meeting in April 1933 and strongly appealed to them to see that India's power and freedom to shape her national economic policy and develop her industries under national control and her right to discriminate against non-national interests if they conflicted with national interests was fully and unequivocally secured in any future constitution that might be agreed upon.

In view of the above representation the question is expected to come up for consideration at the forthcoming Delhi meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

The resolution referred to by Mr. Shantikumar relates to the rapid increase in the number of companies owned and managed by foreign nationals describing themselves with designations such as "India, Ltd.," or similar words in the hope of with the object of being regarded as genuine Indian concerns. The establishment of these companies, the resolution adds, had the effect of robbing India of such advantages or benefits as are expected from the policy of discriminating protection which has been pursued by the Government of India for the development and growth of Indian industries.

The resolution further states that the provisions of safeguards against discrimination in the Constitution Act are not in the interest of India but are intended and calculated to preserve to foreign nationals and particularly British capitalists the exploitation of the natural wealth and resources of this country. The development of India's resources should be achieved by building up industries under the control, direction and management of Indians which is essential for India's economic independence, the resolution concludes.—United Press.

SEPARATE ANDHRA

Gandhiji Refutes Sir Vijaya's Allegations

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

"I was principally instrumental in securing from Congress the recognition of the redistribution of the provinces for Congress purposes on a linguistic basis.

I have always agitated for the acceptance by the Government of such re-distribution", writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" in reply to Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Anand of Vizianagaram, who states "there is a strong feeling amongst us Andhras that you do not like us, that you are against the formation and the establishment of a separate province. Despite Andhra Desh being overwhelmingly Congress, it never received your blessings. If three crores of yearning hearts are asking for a separate existence, would you not allow them the "right to sin". as the Great Tilak Maharaj once said. People of my Desh are so definite about your dislike for the Andhras that they even attribute your visit to Benares recently for the purpose of commanding me to drop the Andhra agitation.

SELF-SUPPORTING

The Andhras would like to know whether you ever gave any advice to Tamil Nad regarding Andhras, and also wish to know whether during the last Ministry the Andhra question was referred to you or not: if so, what advice did you give them? Do you put the Andhra question on the same footing as that of Karnatak and Kerala whose revenues may not be enough to have separate provinces? Pray, what is your opinion regarding Andhra Desh being self-supporting? Is it not a fact that, owing to steadfast loyalty of the Andhras to the Congress movement, they did not achieve what Orissa did? It is felt that, had the Andhras taken a different line of action when the Simon Commission came to India, they would have got their heart's desire".

Gandhiji's Reply

Mahatma Gandhi states; "I can only say that the Maharaj Kumar is in bad hands. Being a novice in the art of handling masses, he has evidently not taken care to inquire into the credentials of his informants. I should like to know the Andhras who have given him the information which he has chosen to transmit to me. I am not a stranger to Andhra Desh myself. I refer the Maharaj Kumar to Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappayya, Shri Prakasam, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Shri Kaleshwar Rao and Shri Sitaram Sastry They will probably bear witness to the fact that I was principally instrumental in securing from the Congress the recognition of the redistribution of the provinces for Congress purposes on a linguistic basis. I have always agitated for the acceptance by the Government of such redistribution. I have indeed advised Tamil Nad, when such advice was needed, not to resist the Andhra demand. I know that the Congress Ministry headed by Shri C. Rajagapalachari tried to get Andhra recognised as a separate province and it was no fault of the ministry that Andhra Desh has not yet been so recognised. But it is true that I recognise no distinction between Karnatak, Kerala and Andhra or for that matter, any other province recognised by the Congress as a separate province. I do not know enough about any province to be able to say which can be self-supporting on being recognised as separate.

ON HIS VISIT TO BENARES

As to my visit to Benares, the purpose is too well known to need any clarification. The Maharaj Kumar is a sportsman, and he should be above worrying about baseless suggestions made about him. He would be an unworthy leader who can be deflected from his mission even by a Mahatma. I hope this answer will satisfy the Maharaj Kumar, if not even those who duped him into putting the question he has".—A. P.

WORK TO REGAIN THE OFFENSIVE

Australian Minister Speaks Out

WASHINGTON, March 29.

"There can be no more underrating of Japan", declared Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, speaking at a dinner at the Overseas Writers Club.

"It is now evident that the Japanese gains in the Pacific have transformed what was in a main war into a world war. Unless the United Nations organise all their manpower and all their resources and do so speedily, victory will be long delayed.

The question posed by experts is whether Japan moves next against India or Australia, the form of the question illustrates the incurable habit of begging the question. It seems plain enough that Japan intends to attack both areas and to do so at once.

In any event the only plain commonsense is to be prepared to hurl back the aggressor in each area so that we may pass as quickly as possible to the offensive in both areas. In Australia we are. Decisions should be made by the best brains that the United Nations can call to their aid".—Reuter.

PRODUCTION FOR AIR SUPREMACY

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Approval of plans for 31,070 more planes to assist the United Nations in the attainment of complete air supremacy is contained in the latest emergency appropriation passed by the House. Although the House provided funds for 33,000 planes two months ago, the army air corps will shortly request an appropriation for another 2,350.—Reuter.

A pumping station and dock operating-gear were destroyed in the course of the combined operations raid on S. Nazaire.

NO CLEAR LINE FOR PAKISTAN

Jinnah's Parleys With Friendly Groups

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Important members of the League Working Committee are not satisfied with Cripps procedure. In the Constituent Assembly not only Muslim members, but members of all communities from the province concerned will have to vote on the question, whether the province should join the Union or keep out. Pakistanists feel that in an election of this kind, their supporters cannot hope for much support,—especially as in all four Muslim provinces, League supporters are not in the ascendant. On the other hand, there are also members like Sir Sikandar who are advocates of federation, combined with increased power for Provincial Governments.

Mr. Jinnah is reported to be extremely cautious in his approach to the question, and has already got into consultation with the leaders of other friendly groups.

Representatives of the princes had a prolonged conference today. One point which Sir S. Cripps is reported to have told them is that the treaties may have to be suitably revised in the light of conditions after the war.

JINNAH PLAYS WAITING GAME

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Mr. Jinnah is playing a waiting game and is not likely to make up his mind until he knows the Congress decision.

The impression which Hindu Sabha leaders got from Sir Stafford Cripps was "take it or leave it". They are understood to have been uncompromising in opposing any plan for dividing India. They have clearly indicated their view, though a formal resolution will be sent after the Working Committee's meeting. Sir T. B. Sapru and Dr. M. R. Jayakar have also strongly opposed proposals for dividing India.

KHER & PANT MEET CRIPPS

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Sir Stafford Cripps was at Birla House for just over two hours and left at 12-5.

It is learnt that he was with Mahatma Gandhi for about half an hour and thereafter had a talk with Pandit Govind Pant and Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premiers of the U. P. and Bombay respectively

Mr. Kher after the talks said; we had a full and detailed discussion with Sir Stafford on all aspects of the questions.

"Are you cheerful?" Asked press men as Sir Stafford Cripps was coming out.

"I am more cheerful, increasingly cheerful", he replied.—A.P.

HYDERABAD'S CASE BEFORE CRIPPS

NEW DELHI, March 29.

It is understood that many of the points raised by the Hyderabad Delegation in the course of its discussions with Sir Stafford Cripps were more or less the same as those raised by the Chamber of Princes, except to the extent of some individual questions special to Hyderabad.

The meeting appears to have been very cordial and the discussion was confined to aspects of the proposals of His Majesty's Government which affected Hyderabad.

It seems that the Delegation made it clear at the outset, consistently with what its President had said earlier. Before the Hyderabad Legislature, that the State did not wish to come in the way of the legitimate aspirations of British India.—A.P.

SAFEGUARDS FOR SHIAS

Lady Wazir Hasan's Appeal

LUCKNOW, Mar. 28.

Lady Wazir Hasan in a statement says:—

These days when Sir Stafford Cripps has visited India and is trying to solve the political difficulties and when he is having a talk with all the representatives of the various groups and communities and political organisations, it is somewhat surprising that no Shia leader has been called in a representative capacity

The Shia community has always played a very important part in Indian politics. I apprehend that if the rights of the Shias are ignored and further if they are not safeguarded there will be a great dissatisfaction among them.

I have great hopes that Sir Stafford Cripps will have due and special regard for the rights of the Shia community in this respect.

I fully agree with the statement of Syed Kalbe Abbas, M.L.C. regarding the claims of the Shias in this connection. I expect from my Muslim brethren that they will by their farsightedness accept the Shia's claims in the same way as they demand from the Hindus.—A. P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The election followed the refusal of the other political groups, notably the Independents, Liberals and Saadists, to give unconditional support to Nahas Pasha's Government; the results are a convincing testimony of the popular support which the Wafdist leader commands in the country.

—Anglo-India.

* * *

Speaking on Saturday last at the Tata School of Social Work, Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, reverently quoted Milton's saying that "when God wants a hard thing done, he tells it to his Englishmen."

And thereby Mr. Masani offered himself as one of the most telling arguments of secessionists who want to get rid of the British connection in the interests of the national soul of this country.

* * *

Sir Stanford Cripps, we note, called on Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee at Birla House on Sunday morning.

If he is wise Sir Stafford, we hope, has made arrangements to call on the Qaid-e-Azam, though not necessarily the Muslim League Working Committee too, this morning.

* * *

After meeting Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Savarkar seemed, it is reported, to be in a fighting mood and declared "we will fight Pakistan".

This would be helpful, we mean in speculating upon the terms of the British scheme, were it not for the fact that it is now before us in its authoritative shape.

* * *

In a recent speech General Smuts emphasises that Japan is in a great dilemma.

The great dilemma has so far at any rate yielded her great returns.

* * *

President Roosevelt has sharply criticised his lieutenants because deliveries to Russia have been and still remain far short of schedule.

The President might have waited a few months, if not years, longer. There is absolutely no need for him is there?

* * *

Splendid, splendid. Rome announced the other day that the R. A. F. were over Turin and Milan even though they did not drop bombs. Now we are informed via Switzerland of an R. A. F. visit to Austria and an air raid alarm in Vienna.

Yes, splendid, hurray and words to that effect—provided the reports are not too good to be true.

* * *

It is reported from Istanbul via Moscow Radio that Germans are concentrating paratroops, barges, destroyers,, aeroplanes, etc. from Sicily to the Dodecanese.

The situation, however, is well in hand. Our patrols are active, as always, near Tmimi and Mekili.

* * *

Ankara military circles believe that, contrary to reports, Bulgaria has actually fewer divisions on the Turkish frontier than six months ago.

So far so good. That is, so far.

* * *

Doctor: "You have a slight cold. Go home and take a good stiff dose of whisky."

Timid-looking Patient: "Er—can I have that in writing, doctor?"

British Planes Over Paris?

Warning Lasts An Hour And Quarter

VICHY, March 29.

An air raid warning was given in Paris region from 22.15 to 23.30 on Saturday night.—Reuter.

AIR BATTLES OVER NORTHERN FRANCE

LONDON, March 29.

An Air Ministry Communique states: "Squadrons of the Royal Air Force fighters made offensive sweeps over the Channel and Northern France this afternoon. Enemy fighters in some strength were encountered and there were many combats. Our fighters destroyed 13 of the enemy. Five of our fighters are missing."—Reute

No Bombs Dropped

LONDON, March 29.

According to the Swiss Radio quoting a Paris report no bombs were dropped during the Paris alert last night. The Vichy Radio stated that leaflets were dropped and anti-aircraft batteries opened fire at planes.—Reuter.

Attack On Lubeck

LONDON, March 29.

An Air Ministry 'communique' says that a strong force of bombers last night attacked the important Port of Lubeck. The port was heavily bombed and fierce fires left burning. Attacks were also made during the night on enemy aerodromes and other objectives in occupied territory Twelve of our bombers are missing from these operations.

Lubeck is the most important commercial port in the Western Baltic. It handles the greater part of seaborne traffic with Sweden and particularly the supply of iron ore and other raw materials for the central German industrial area. It is also used for the dispatch of military supplies to Norway, Finland and the extreme north Russian Front.—Reuter.

Raids Over Darwin

MELBOURNE, March 29

The Prime Minister Mr. Curtin stated that two of the seven raiders over Darwin yesterday were certainly shot down by fighters Another was probably shot down and a fourth was possibly shot down. The defenders suffered no losses.

There was no damage to military or naval objectives and no casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

PRESS CONFERENCE

RIGHT OF SECESSION ENVISAGED

Defence Question Not In Indians' Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Constitution. It would be open to them to form a separate union. He envisaged the possibility that only provinces which were contiguous could form a separate Union.

Replying to questions about the procedure to determine whether a province did or did not desire to accede, Sir Stafford said in any case where the result was not absolutely clear the suggestion had been made that it should be done by a plebiscite of the adult population of the whole province. Where the Provincial Legislative Assembly had decided by a majority of 80 per cent. to accede it would not be necessary to have a plebiscite. If 60 per cent. of the Legislature did not vote in favour of accession then the minority should have the right to challenge a plebiscite.

The plebiscite itself would be decided by a bare majority.

"If for a year in a Constitution-making body the Indian communities meet together in order to forge a United Constitution for India they will probably succeed," said Sir Stafford. "If they do not, we can do nothing more to help them to succeed. If after having done that they want to separate nobody in the world can stop them."

ANSWER TO CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

The object, he added, was to offer a method by which there could be a United India, governed by Indians, and we were not going any longer to take up an attitude, which would justify the charge that it was the British Government which was preventing a United India, because they were relying upon differences between Indians. "Unfortunately, our experience in the past ten years has been that the Indians have not yet solved the problem or put forward a joint scheme for the giving of self-Government to India."

He made it clear that in case there were non-acceding Provinces, which were not financially self supporting, the British Government would not undertake financing them. They would have to decide before they decided not to accede whether, when they did not accede, they could support themselves financially.

PAKISTAN PROBLEM

Did the scheme mean that Pakistan had been conceded? asked a correspondent.

Certainly not, replied Sir Stafford.

There would be no condition in the Treaty to be signed between the British Government and the Constitution-making body as regards guarding the vested rights of the British in India.

Would the Indian Union have the right to take expropriatory measures?

The Indian Union would be free to take all measures open to a Sovereign State to take.

The decisions of the Constituent Assembly would have to be passed by a majority of the Provinces, and the Provinces which supported the majority would be theoretical minimum which could form the Union.

As a Socialist are you satisfied with the scheme? was another question put to him.

SIR STAFFORD SATISFIED

His answer was that with all the views he held he was satisfied that this was the best possible solution of the Indian problem in order to give the maximum chances of creating a United India.

It was the British Government's desire that all or as many of the Indian States as possible should join the Indian Union. Where in the Indian States elected Legislatures existed, these would send representatives to the Constitution making body, but in others the existing machinery would be used for the purpose.

NO COMPULSION TO STATES

It would not be possible to compel Indian States to join the Union, but many suggestions would be made and methods of persuasion would be used. He thought that the smaller States would have to be grouped together for the purpose of being represented on the Constitution-making Body.

Would not Indian States representatives be really representatives of the rulers, queried a pressman.

The rulers, he replied, were the only people who at present existed in those States and could appoint men for that body.

Indian States would be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members. The scheme did not contemplate any forced change in the Constitution of any Indian State. It contemplated that each Indian State would use the best method it had for appointing people's representatives. If there was no other way, it would be nomination by the ruler.

ATLANTIC CHARTER

In view of this scheme was there any difficulty in India participating in the Atlantic Charter?

There is no difficulty at all.

Sir Stafford indicated that the draft had undergone some drafting changes as a result of the discussions hitherto held by him in India.

FINAL DOCUMENT

"Is this now the final Document?"

"This is the final Document at this stage." (Laughter).

BRITAIN'S FRESH OFFER TO INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole, and with the same powers as British Indian members.

DEFENCE HURDLE

(E) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new constitution can be framed His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India, as part of their world war effort but the task of organising to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the people of India.

CALL TO LEADERS

His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task, which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

In a statement accompanying the document, Sir Stafford said:

"In handing you a copy of the conclusions arrived at by the War Cabinet, I want to explain and make clear to you the form in which the document is drafted.

It is in the form of a declaration by His Majesty's Government as to the future of India and as to the immediate problem of Indian Government and Defence.

I am giving it to you for publication to-day as a 'proposal' which has been submitted to the leaders of Indian opinion by the War Cabinet and its publication is not the publication of a Declaration by His Majesty's Government but only of a Declaration they would be prepared to make if it met with a sufficiently general and favourable acceptance from the various sections of Indian opinion.

I rely upon you all to make that position abundantly clear. Secondly, I am sure I can rely upon every paper in India and throughout the world to deal with this Document with the deep seriousness and responsibility which it deserves.

You have a very great opportunity and a great responsibility in the way in which you deal with the matter.

A WEIGHTY ISSUE

It is difficult to imagine a more weighty issue than this one, upon which the future, the happiness and the freedom of 350 million people may well depend.

Whatever you say as to it, I know I can trust you to say it with a full sense of its importance, and with a full realisation that you too may play a part in the solution of this difficult problem, by the way you treat the Document and by the manner of your publicity.

I have waited to make the Document public until I had had the opportunity of submitting it personally to the leaders of the main interests in India, and until they had been able to submit it to their colleagues.

Now it is to be given a wider publicity and I commit it to your hands in the confidence that whatever your views may be you will seek to help to bring all Indian opinion together and not to divide or exacerbate differences.

I shall myself be broadcasting an explanation to-morrow night to the Indian peoples, and in view of that fact I do not now propose to answer any questions except upon the meaning of the Document itself, in case there are any passages which are not wholly clear to any of you.

I will read the Document to you slowly—and thereafter I will answer your questions.—A.P.

BATTLE FOR BURMA

FIERCE FIGHTING ON TOUNGOO FRONT

JAPANESE REPULSED NORTH OF YENGSHI

NEW DELHI, March 29.

A Burma 'communique states:

"Patrol activity continues south of Prome. A force of between four and five thousand mixed Japanese and traitor Burmans is reported to be west of Irrawady.

Battle For Burma's Heart

CHUNGKING:— A 'communique' to-day refers to the battle for Burma's heart.

It says that the Japanese intended an attack on Toungoo from three sides and occupy an aerodrome north of the city at dawn on Wednesday before reinforcements cut their way through to the mai. Chinese force.

The beleaguered army inside Toungoo took the offensive and wiped out a Japanese detachment. The Chinese with reinforcements arriving continued counter-attack the Japanese. British forces in Burma holding the right flank of the Allied front are stated in Chungking to be preparing for battle.

LONDON:—The credit for the bettering of the situation in Burma goes to the tough warwise Chinese veterans fighting under the able command of the American General Stilwell.—Reuter.

New Supply Route

CHUNGKING:—A new international supply route to China 'via' the Near East is now envisaged by Allied transportation experts, according to the "China Times" which states that direct railway connections will transport supplies over two countries in the Near East. The 'Chinese Daily' further reports that American transportation experts will shortly leave for the Near East to study the situation and solve technical difficulties.

On Toungoo Front

CHUNGKING:— The Chinese and Japanese are fighting a desperate battle north-west of Toungoo according to a Chinese war "communique" issued on Saturday night. It says "fighting on the Toungoo front is increasing in intensity. Japanese forces continue to converge on the city from the north, west and south launching particularly savage assaults on the Chinese positions.

On the night of March 26 Japanese columns stormed Chinese positions to the north-west of Toungoo. Chinese troops engaged the enemy in close quarter fighting using bayonets almost exclusively. The enemy is suffering heavy casualties.

Heavy fighting continues".—Reuter.

HAVANA:—Nine Japanese residents in important coastal localities and interior cities have been arrested charged with sabotage activities and storing of large quantities of explosives in the interior. They are all members of the Japanese agricultural society.—Reuter

CHINESE HOLD ON TO TOUNGOO

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Burma Army 'communique':

CHINESE ARMY:—Although outnumbered and under repeated enemy attacks from the air and the ground, Chinese forces were still holding their lines at Toungoo to-day. Telephonic reports from the field headquarters state that Chinese have no intention of withdrawing from the city. In counter-attacks north of Toungoo the Chinese yesterday captured some small villages which had in Japanese hands and also took mortars, heavy guns, several horses and gas masks. Casualties were heavy on both sides. There were also several small patrol engagements along the Burma-Thailand and Burma-Indo-China borders.

JAPS DRIVEN BACK

The Chinese war 'communique' as released by the official News Agency at Chungking last night, stated that a Chinese unit engaged a mixed infantry-cavalry detachment north of Yengshi in the Shansi Province on Thursday. Following four hours of brisk fighting, the enemy was put to flight.

In Central China, a Chinese unit recaptured a point on the west bank of Lake Poyang in the Kiangsi Province last week. The Japanese sustained more than 100 casualties during the fighting, which resulted in the Chinese recapturing this point.

A report from Shaohing states that three children were killed and 14 persons were wounded by nine bombs dropped near the Catholic Church in Sulanhsien, a wealthy city in western Chekiang by two Japanese planes on Friday morning. The extent of material damage was not stated.

JAP AIR ACTIVITY OVER HONAN

A delayed message from Nanyang states: "Widespread aerial activity by the Japanese over various parts of the Honan Province has been reported. One Japanese scouting plane, taking off from Yicheng, a Japanese air-base in south-western Shansi, flew over Shenchow along the Lunghai Railway in western Shansi yesterday. Another plane made reconnaissance over areas to the east of the Hankow Railway.

CHINA HONOURS HER MARTYRS

To-day free China did honour to all those martyrs who sacrified their lives to free their country from the Manchou yoke. All national flags were flown at half mast. Officially designated as National Martyrs' Day, to-day is also the 42nd anniversary of the Yellow Flower Hill uprising, in which the revolutionaries led by the late Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen started an armed revolt against the Manchous in Canton. In Chungking a solemn memorial service was held jointly by the Central Kuo-Min-Tang and the National Government in the latter's auditorium.

NATIONAL GENERAL MOBILIZATION

The Executive Yuan yesterday promulgated the National General Mobilization Act.

The Act covers the entire range of man-power, material resources, production and machinery in the country. It calls for the establishment of a Central Mobilization organisation under which existing Government and private organisations producing goods for fighting services, vital for national defence, will function with only minor readjustments. Preparations for this central mobilization organisations are already underway.

SMALL JAP FLEET DESTROYED

WASHINGTON, March 29.

A War "Communique" reveals that American artillery fire destroyed a small Japanese invasion fleet off Patungan.

JAP ATTACK ON BATAAN FRONT

The War Department reports that a Japanese heavy attack on the right and centre of the Bataan front was driven back "with heavy losses."

BLAMEY AND MACARTHUR MEET

MELBOURNE: Allied staff talks at which Generals MacArthur and Blamey met began at the week-end with high United States and Australian army officers assisting. The talks will continue till March 13. The War Minister Mr. Forde is attending.

Changes in command and organisation of the Australian army are likely to follow these and further conferences of commanders, the War Cabinet and War Council this week.

Replying to President Roosevelt's greetings on his successful and hazardous journey, the Philippines' President Quezon, said "I hope to stay with Gen. MacArthur until our triumphal return to Manila" The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, also sent greetings to President Quezon.

TEA RATION

MELBOURNE: Australia's tea ration will be one ounce weekly for each person over nine years of age, who must register with the retailer before April 6, the Minister for Trade and Customs, Senator R. V. Keane announced to-day Sunday.

FORD MANAGER TO DIRECT PRODUCTION

WELLINGTON: The General Manager of the Ford Motor Company of New Zealand, Mr. Jackson, has been appointed Director of Production.—Reuter.

CHINESE MUSLIMS CALL FOR RALLY AGAINST AXIS

CHUNGKING, March 29.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Chinese army in Burma writes:—

Chinese Mohammedans are holding a mass meeting here to-day under the chairmanship of General Paichungsi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the China Army.

Representative Mohammedans in 16 Chinese provinces will attend the meeting which is expected to adopt a resolution urging Mohammedans all over the world particularly those in India and Near East, to support the present war against the Axis.

The spokesman of the meeting declared "There can be religious freedom only when there is human freedom".—Reuter.

A Russian reconnaissance party has been prospecting in southern Mekran with a view to locating locust hordes and one hundred tons of poison and one hundred tons of bran have been given by the Soviet Government to the Iranian Government for use against locusts.

JAPANESE 'GESTAPO'

British Journalist Tells The Story

LONDON, March 29.

A British journalist from Kobe who was among the first arrivals of the British people who left Japan before the outbreak of the war to-day told the press: "Japanese military police began to get complete control and their methods were worse if possible than those of the Nazi Gestapo.

I was arrested by them and kept in prison for three days without food, while they tried to frame a charge of espionage against me", stated one journalist.

"It was a put up job. My wife was also arrested and put in another section of the prison. A police knocked me about and treated me as if I were a coolie. They could not find any evidence against me and the British Embassy demanded our release and eventually we were allowed to go."—Reuter.

HITLER'S TRICK

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.

Commenting upon the importance with which M. Laval again appears to be associated in French politics, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Conally, says: "Hitler is using the same trick that he always does. He lets it be known that M. Laval can get from the Nazis the release of French prisoners ald the return of Government to Paris, but this is just Hitler's promise and M. Laval is expected to keep his end of the bargain first. Once Hitler has what he wants, His promises will be worth just all that his previous promises have been worth. Mr. Connally added that the negotiations to get M. Laval into the Vichy Cabinet were in his opinion a new attempt on the part of Hitler to gain control of the French Fleet.

CRIPPS HAS SOMETHING UP HIS SLEEVE

(Continued from Page 1)

stantial modification to satisfy the Congress, as the present plan is clearly unacceptable. Muslim League circles are divided in opinion—some like Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan do not like the prospect of the Punjab being cut away from the rest of India, as it is not to the economic advantage of the Province, but they are for acceptance of the offer with certain modifications. Others, however, are opposed both to the interim and post-war proposals, as being insufficient to protect the Muslim interests.

CEYLON INVITES CRIPPS

COLOMBO, March 29.

The "Sunday Observer" publishes a report from a political correspondent, who understands that the Ceylon Board of Ministers wired to Sir Stafford Cripps inviting him to Ceylon and that if he is unable to come the Ministers have asked whether he would receive a deputation from the State Council.

This follows the adoption by the State Council of a private member's motion on the subject on Thursday, the text of which has been communicated to Sir Stafford Cripps.—A. P.

Aney Meets Mahatma

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Mr. M. S. Aney, had a brief talk with Mahatma Gandhi at Birla House this afternoon.—A. P.

Nizam Invites Cripps

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 29.

I understand that H. E. H. the Nizam has extended an invitation to the Lord Privy Seal for going over to Hyderabad.

LUCKNOW OBSERVES HARTAL FOR SUBHAS

LUCKNOW, March 29.

Lucknow observed a hartal today in connection with the reported death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in an air crash. A public meeting was held in the evening under the presidentship of Mr. C. B. Gupta M.L.A. Mr. Gupta referred to radio broadcast from Delhi, which stated that there was no confirmation of the news and wished that the news was wrong. If, however, it was true it was a great loss.

A condolence resolution was passed.—A. P.

PLEA FOR FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BANGALORE, March 29.

The need for the early adoption of an appropriate five-year plan of development was stressed by Sir M. Visveswaraiah, addressing the fifth annual meeting of the Court of the Indian Institute of Science this morning. With this end in view Sir M. Visveswaraiah suggested the formation of a Working Committee of the Governing Council of the Institute consisting of three members, one of whom might be the Director of the Institute. This he said would minimise the delays in the development of day-to-day business in the Institute. The problem of raising funds for implementing the five-year plan should be the special concern of the Working Committee.

Sir M. Visveswaraiah was re-elected President of Court for coming year.—A. P.

Malta Landmarks Blitzed Out Of Shape

MALTA, March 29.

Many ancient bastions of Malta are now badly damaged under almost a daily shower of high explosives from enemy bombers. Valetta the beautiful city of the Knights of Saint John has been blitzed almost beyond recognition. The palace of the Grand Masters of Saint John's Cathedral, the Greek Church and the Carmelite Church have all been damaged as has the Royal University, which is the oldest University in the British Empire. Churches all over Malta have suffered. Two churches in Sliema have been damaged. A historic church, which is built on the oldest church site at the spot where Saint John landed on the island when he was shipwrecked, has been completely destroyed. This church had existed since the first century Anno Domini.—Reuter.

Shahabad Labour Dispute Ends

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 29.

Through the intervention of Mr. Fathullah Khan, labour leader, a settlement has been arrived at in the Shahabad Cement factory labour dispute.

Workers resumed work on Friday.

Jawahar's Thanks For "Congratulations

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a Press statement says:—

"My daughter, Indira and I desire to express our deep gratitude for the many messages of congratulations and good wishes that we have received during the last few days on the occasions of her marriage. A thousand telegrams have come and innumerable other messages from friends with their goodwill even though able other messages from friends as well as those who honour us with their goodwill even though we do not know them personally. I am afraid it is not possible for me even to acknowledge these messages separately. That is made still more difficult by the demands made upon my time by political developments.—A. P.

Reports Unconfirmed

ANKARA: There is no confirmation of the reports that German and Bulgarian forces are concentrated on the Turkish frontiers, writes Reuter's special correspondent. On the contrary, it is believed in military quarters in Ankara that the Bulgarians have only six divisions on the frontier as compared with 12 divisions six months ago.—Reuter.

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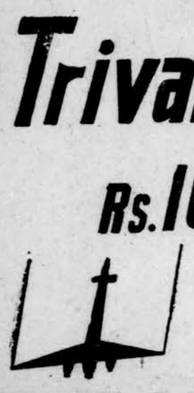

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No Toleration Of India's Vivisection

Mr. Shastri Appeals To Stick To Country's Integrity And Unity

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"If India were to be cut up, it will not be a dominion with 400 millions with a great cultural tradition and history, but a poor dominion indeed at the tail-end of the Commonwealth."

Thus said the Rt. Hon. Mr. V Srinivas Sastri, addressing a liberal meeting at Blavatsky Lodge this evening. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided.

Mr. Sastri said under all circumstances the political unity of India should be maintained intact. All the political parties of India, including the Liberal Federation, will join to oppose the fragmentation of India Referring to the impending visit of Sir B. P Singh Roy, President of the Liberal Federation, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Federation, he said that it was their duty to impress upon the latter the necessity of maintaining the integrity and unity of India. From the Press reports he had read in the morning, he feared that the unity of India might be impaired.

"GREAT GLORY OF GREAT BRITAIN"

The great glory of Great Britain in India was that she had tried to weld India into one nation by her laws and statutes But though that end was not still consummated, it was already in the process of recognition. He said: "We all cherish the unity of India. And we will all resist any attempt to break up what we take so much pride in."

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said that the Hindu Mahasabha which was growing in strength would not view such an insidious attempt with equanimity. All parties except perhaps the Muslim League would stand shoulder to shoulder to resist any plan of this kind. Hindus, whether they belong to the Congress, Liberal Federation or any other organisation, would express their sympathy with the Hindu Mahasabha without any reserve in resisting the vivisection of India. They would not rest content with mere sympathy, but would even go to the extent of extending active political support to the Mahasabha.

If India were to be cut up, he continued, it would not be a Dominion of 400 millions with a great cultural tradition and history, but a poor Dominion indeed at the tail-end of the Commonwealth.

STICK TO UNITY

He concluded with impassioned appeal "Let us for God's sake, whatever might happen, stick to the integrity and unity of India."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that it was his earnest hope that the unity of India as political entity would remain, as otherwise she would not be able to play her proper part in the comity of nations. He dreaded the possibility of India being broken up into insignificant Dominions.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy, speaking on the political situation in India declared that the psychological moment for national unity had arrived. The fact that Sir Stafford Cripps with his background and antecedents had come to India as an ambassador from Britain had given cause for great hope. It was up to Sir Stafford to create a feeling of national solidarity. It was a serious responsibility. Equally great was the responsibility of the Indian leaders who could not afford to quarrel now. Questions like the two-nation theory and the right of Provinces to secede from the Centre ought not to be taken now. The precious gift of freedom which Great Britain was prepared to offer now could not be bartered away by the Indian leaders because they were unable to agree among themselves.

NOW OR NEVER

"Now or never," he said in conclusion "is our chance. Let not politics stand in our way." He concluded by saying that no total war could ever be won without the will of the people behind it.

NO ANGLO-U. S. UNION

'Fortune' Survey Vote For Only Free Trade With British Empire

NEW YORK, March 29.

Americans do not want to unite with Britain but would be willing to have free trade after the war with the British Empire—especially with Australia and Canada, according to a survey of public opinion conducted by the magazine "Fortune".

More than four-fifths of the American people believe that the United States should have the most to say in determining the peace after the present war and more than half believe that the United States views will predominate, the survey reveals It also discloses that Americans are willing to participate in some form of international co-operation with Britain as their partner in policing the world.

But the magazine points out that about 60 per cent. of voters wanted "to win the war first" rather than think about peace now.

LONDON:—Part of the British force from Saint Nazaire landed at a British Port.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CYPRUS

CYPRUS, March 29.

Throughout the winter, the most severe here for a quarter of a century, defence preparations have been perfected by Indian troops and the General Officer Commanding has now organised the Cyprus defence to make Crete repetitions impossible Enemy activity against Cyprus has been markedly absent during the winter but this has not allowed by relaxing in A. R. P. The strictest blackout is continuing and A. R. P. is now compulsory for all between 18 and 45. There is still no compulsory military service.—Reuter.

Dutch Admiral Rallies Allied Warships For Java Battle

Heroic Battle On Opening Day Against Heavy Odds: But Allies Could Not Do It Again

A PACIFIC PORT, March 28.

Admiral Helfrich, who commanded the Allied naval forces at the time of the battle of the Java sea on February, 27 ordered numerically inferior Allied warships to attack the Japanese fleet because he believed that everything had to be risked "even their available Allied forces to save Sourabaya."

This is the key point of a statement given to Reuter's to-day by a Dutch naval eye-witness, attached to Admiral Helfrich's staff.

ALLIED SHIPS RALLY

An eye-witness declared: "When in the afternoon of February 27 the enemy was met, the Allied striking force consisted in addition to five cruisers and four destroyers, mentioned in the British Admiralty "communique", of one Dutch and four United States destroyers. They did excellent work. The American destroyer "Flotilla", which was in the rear of the cruisers, placed itself between these ships and enveloped Allied cruisers in a smoke screen thus enabling the British destroyers to fight down the attackers, without being compelled to screen the bigger ships. The Dutch destroyer "De White" was ordered by Rear-Admiral Doorman to screen the Party disabled "Exeter" on her way to Sourabaya and when enemy destroyers broke through British and Ame-

(Continued in Col 5)

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Shape Of Things To Come?

Turkish-Language Paper In Germany Gives Map Of 'New Europe'

ANKARA, March 29.

Resentment has been caused here by the appearance of a map of "New Europe", published by "Yenindunya", which is a Turkish-language publication issued in Germany by the Propaganda Department of Wehrmacht. The map shows Thrace, the Straits and Istanbul, all belonging to Bulgaria.

Even pro-German elements here are stated to be furious at this "incredible blunder" by the German paper, which is already banned in Turkey.

SOFIA DENIES SENSATIONAL REPORTS

VICHY: Authoritative Bulgarian circles declare that nothing whatever has occurred to warrant sensational reports current abroad concerning the visit of King Boris to Berlin, says a Sofia dispatch to the Vichy News Agency. The conclusion of the recent trade agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria shows on the contrary, these quarters declare, that for the moment at least no new event threatening the relations between the Governments of Ankara and Sofia is foreseen in south-eastern Europe.

An article by M. Todorko Jukarov, Former Minister, in "Souvou" declares: "To-day as formerly we have no difference with Turkey and so no reason to quarrel with her. The Turks are good neighbours and old friends and in spite of all pressure they desire to remain so".—Reuter.

Birla Mills Gutted

LAHORE, March 28.

A huge fire broke out in the Birla Textile Mills at Okara as a result of it the Ginning Factory is reported to have been completely gutted. The loss is estimated at Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs.—A. P.

LIBERALS AND CABINET PLAN

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, President of the National Liberal Federation, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad have been deputed by the Council of the Federation to meet Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Federation.

This decision was taken at the meeting of the Council held on Sunday, Sir B. P. Singh Roy presiding. Twenty members including the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry, Sir Raghunath Paranjpye, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad attended.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy will leave for Delhi on Monday and Sir Chimanlal on Tuesday. It is understood they will meet Sir Stafford Cripps on Thursday, April 2 at 3-30 P.M.

The Council held informal discussions for about two hours and adjourned till 11-30 A.M. on Monday, to await the publication of the Cripps' proposals.

It is understood that the Council also considered the question of civil defence. It was generally felt that the steps taken by Government were inadequate and that non-officials should be consulted in the planning and control of civil defence.

It is understood that a sub-committee has been appointed to draft a resolution covering subjects such as A.R.P., Home Guards etc.

JAP FIFTH COLUMN UNEARTHED

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 29.

Details of a 'fifth columnist' organisation of Japanese in the State of Sao Paulo are given in the newspaper 'Oglobo'. Families, it says, are organised into groups of fifteen headed by a leader who commands absolute obedience. They have been carrying out military exercises to surround a village suddenly to the complete astonishment of its inhabitants. The newspaper adds that by a coincidence the farms of all Japanese farmers have flat fields of a size and shape suggesting a landing ground.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7)

rican destroyer lines and tried to attack "Exeter", "De White" gave the Japanese hell scoring in a few seconds at least two square hits, upon which enemy ships withdrew in a smoke-screen.

BR. CRUISERS SUNK

"During this part of the battle the British destroyer "Electra" and the Dutch destroyer "Kortenaer" were sunk.

The latter had just scored some hits on a Japanese destroyer, when the former disappeared in smoke and was never seen again. For the survivors of the "Kortenaer" it was a heartening sight seeing the cruiser "De Ruyter" break through dense smoke-screens and close with enemy ships her high angled guns firing at astonishing speed. She was followed at a short distance by the cruisers "Houston", "Perth" and "Java" all pouring shells in the enemy line which again crept behind smoke-cover. It was then that a British sailor cried to a Dutch colleague serving on the same ship "your Doorman is a real first-hand fighting Admiral."

During the night the Commander-in-Chief again and again led his forces against stronger enemy in a vain attempt to strike through to the transport fleet. Here two Dutch cruisers, whilst gunfighting with the enemy, were attacked by submarines or long-range torpedoes from Japanese cruisers and destroyers and sunk.

COULD NOT DO IT AGAIN

It has to be regretted that after that incident the Allied force went to different refuelling ports because the next day it had become impossible to concentrate again to form a new squadron that should have had a better chance to break through the enemy even in superior strength.

Owing to the impossibility to concentrate again the UNIFIED COMMAND was dissolved and each of the Allied Admirals in the South-west Pacific took his own ships under his direct command.

From the strategical and tactical viewpoint the losses in the last days' struggle for Java, therefore, have to be divided into ships lost in the actual Java Sea battle and those lost in the separate fights afterwards.

The cruisers "Houston", "Perth" and "Exeter" and the destroyers "Encounter" and "Pope" went down in fights afterwards."—Reuter.

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MUTT AND JEFF—And the Story Starts Off, "Once Upon a Time," Just to Be Original — By BUD FISHER

I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH LITTLE CICERO! FIRST YOU CAN'T GET HIM TO BED AND THEN YOU CAN'T GET HIM TO SLEEP!
I'LL SHOW YOU HOW!
12-1
CICERO, MY BOY, HOW ABOUT A NICE BEDTIME STORY?
BEDTIME STORY?
O.K., POP! CRAWL IN!
?
NOW, WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO HEAR?
?

PRICE FIXING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Small Hedging And Realising
BULLISH SOUTHERN ADVICES

Bombay, March 28

The New York cotton market was again firm on Friday on active price fixing There was Mill buying and outside support stimulated by bullish southern advices and large Worth Street business The rise met increased hedging against C.C.C releases and profit-taking. According to the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation total disappearance of American cotton in 1943 may reach 13 1/2 million bales provided exports including shipments under Lend and Lease are maintained at this year's level.

Chicago grains sagged under the leadership of wheat which was barely steady reflecting lagging flour milling demand and generally favourable new crop outlook.

New York cotton market opened at a rise of 13 points with July 19.40 and declined to 19.33 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was renewed buying and July advanced to 19.46 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 20.97c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices gained 9 points at 19.97c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:

Yesterday, cotton opened steady and remained so until the mid-session when onfaisc and absurd rumours regarding Calcutta and Madras, a spate of selling broke down the price level reaching new lows. Although ready market and cloth situation maintained their brighter trade, the serious fall from Rs. 200 to the present bottom is generally attributed to the half-hearted Government purchase scheme and with Steel's pace in executing it. Quick decisions are considered to be essential if Government really want to reduce next production of short staple cotton in place of food crops. Silver and gold soared up again on heavy option buying. Wheat also shared the buoyancy on the news of several producing districts restricting heavy transportation. Abandonment of the fixation limit in shares resulted in a sharp break, though underneath the current level investment buying was evident based on next week's promised war risk insurance on factories ordinance.

Despite the major political organisations having had the British proposal, their reaction to it so far seems to be of a hopeful nature. The latest Delhi Government communique states that the premium of war risk insurance on goods has been increased to annas 3 from annas 2 per Rs. 100 from April 1st and this covers any risk resulting from destructive nature of goods by Government falling into enemy hands, that is, scorched earth policy.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-15 p.m.)	19.46+19
New York July lowest (11-44 a.m.)	19.33+06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Hedge selling and profit taking absorbed by trade and local buying. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 28.	To-day's Closing
May	19.40
July	19.34
October	19.65
Middling Spot	21.09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 28.	
May	19.44
July	19.60
October	19.90
Middling Spot	20.09

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 28.	
New York, sellers	4.02 1/2
buyers	4.03 1/2
Madrid, official	40.5
voluntary rate	46.55
Montreal, sellers	4.43
buyers	4.47
Zurich, seller	17.3
buyers	17.4
Stockholm, sellers	16.85
buyers	16.95

London Silver, London Seed and London Stock Exchange were closed on Saturday, March 28.

Piecegoods & Yarn

Bombay, March 27

PIECEGOODS

Grey Unbleached.	Per lb.	Rs.a.p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	..	1 2 8
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	..	1 14 6
Shirtings	..	1 1 8
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	..	1 1 3
Leopard Cloth	..	1 2 0
Dhoties (upto 5" nakhi Border)	..	1 2 0
Drills	..	1 0 10
Domestics	..	1 1 6
Domestics	..	1 2 2
Salita	..	1 2 0
Chadars	..	1 2 10
White Bleached.—		
Longcloth	per piece	20 8 0
Drill	..	15 7 0
Yarn.—		
4s (All Waste)	per lb	0 5 6
6 1/2s (All Waste)	..	0 7 0
8 1/2s	..	0 8 3
10 1/2s	..	0 8 10
12 1/2s	..	0 9 6
16s	..	0 13 10
20s	..	0 14 3
32s	..	1 0 0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, March 28

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	Rs.	42	7 0
Highest		42	7 0
Lowest		42	2 6
Closing		42	7 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		24	14 0
Highest		25	1 6
Lowest		24	14 0
Closing		25	1 6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		41	13 0
Highest		41	13 0
Lowest		41	10 0
Closing		41	13 0

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SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

Bombay, March 28

458 kollies hooka shells; 1463 cases cigarettes; 70 bales tobacco; 425 bags copra; 50 cases batteries; 237 bags cocoanuts; 61 pkgs green tea; 50 cases cashew kernels; 50 bdls mats; 146 cases glassware; 51 cases colours; 100 bundles rubber scrap; 332 tins vegetable oil; 76 bales old gunny bags; 504 cases coffee, 96 boxes roasted coffee beans; 222 cases torches; 93 bales raw silk; 120 cases mosquito destroyer; 110 cases crown corks; 423 cases hair oil; 45 bales rattans; 4250 bundles cassia, 160 cases ctn pcegoods; 5 cases ctn goods; 2622 pkgs paints; 581 bags turmeric; 75 bales cotton yarn; 32 bags scrap rubber; 898 bags ginger; 400 bags turmeric fingers; 1025 cases perf soap; 535 cases c w soap; 2016 bundles rubber; 75 pkgs camphorwood trunks; 44 drums cocoanut oil; 102 cases medicines; 12146 pkgs sugar; 150 bundles sal sangai; 50 cases preserves; 64 cases waste spun silk yarn; 650 cases lanterns; 420 kegs wire nails; 40 cases graphite pencil; 102 bs cotton; 250 cases hurricane lanterns; 116 bdls strawboards; 114 cases erect bulbs; 5994 cases beer; 59 pcs empty cylinders; 140 bags quebracha extract; 48 coils manila rope; 45 cases bobbins.

EXPORTS

1400 bags castorseed Khachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 140 bags coriander seed Manji and Co; 1650 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 1000 bales raw cotton Pocar Trading Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton waste clean sapt Textile Product (India) Ltd; 330 bales cotton waste clean V A Save and Co; 400 bales cotton twist waste clean V A Save and Co; 4200 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 47 bales ctn grey yarn S A Bassam; 208 bales ctn pce goods Hirasa Ltd; 162 bales ctn pcegoods Keshavji Vithal and Co; 142 bales ctn yarn Tulsi and Kalidas; 87 bales ctn pcegoods J Ivy; 51 bales cotton yarn Sir Shaik and Co; 30 bale cotton pcegoods Girdhar and Co Ltd; 20 bales ctn pcegoods G N Mistry; 51 cases ctn pcegoods Khachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 13669 bags castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co Ltd; 4085 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co Ltd; 16296 bags castorseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 3519 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 3130 tons pig iron Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 60 bales ctn pcegoods S A Bassam; 35 bales ctn pcegoods The National Transport Co; 55 bales ctn yarn The National Transport Co; 15 bales ctn pcegoods Italindia Ctn Co Ltd; 11 bales ctn pcegoods S Mohanlal and Co; 500 bags soap stone powder B Jain and Sons; 25 bales ctn pcegoods C Ujamshibhoy; 66 bags gum P Hirachand; 18 bales ctn pcegoods Sarabhai Hathising; 25 bales ctn pcegoods C Kasturchand; 2200 bales jute rags Champaklal and Co; 73 bales ctn pcegoods Sassoon J Reuben; 51 bales ctn pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 315 bales cotton waste Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 210 bales ctn pcegoods Jayant Trading Co; 199 bales ctn pcegoods K H Hillel; 135 bales ctn pcegoods Yarutex Ltd; 65 bales ctn pcegoods Charles G Gazal; 34 bales ctn pcegoods O Chandbhoy; 550 bales ctn pcegoods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 31 bales ctn pcegoods N S Frangie; 282 bales ctn pcegoods G Ab Yaffi; 300 bales ctn yarn G Ab Yaffi; 46 bales ctn pcegoods F F Campbell Co Ltd; 100 cases curry powder E Manji and Co; 25 bales ctn pcegoods A E Maskati; 85 bales ctn pcegoods N M Bros and Co; 118 bales ctn pcegoods Ralli Bros Ltd; 1280 bags gr nut The East Asiatic Co (India); 45 bags belladona roots E Manji and Co; 8 bales raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 1577 bales ctn waste oily L O Vora.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 27

The Stock Exchange closed mainly steady after a very quiet session, most operators being cautious awaiting Indian war and political developments. The good features included a rise of one shilling in Royal Mail on increased dividend, two points in Cable Wireless preference, and sixpence in Rubbers on support arising from E. P. T. Tobaccos and Iron Steels including Sengalliron and South American rails also inclined firmer while Oils, Internationals, Kaffirs demands. Teas reacted slightly. Wall Street was quiet.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S WAR GIFTS FUND MEETING

Excellent Chance For Nuit-de-Noel In Last Event

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

Several of the horses accepted for the meeting having had taken their chances on Saturday last, it is likely that a few of them may be withdrawn at the last minute

Two cup races the Indian Army Cup and the British Empire Cup are the attractive events

The Akalkot-owned Nuit-de-Noel, a recent winner, has an excellent chance in the last race, the Royal Air Force Plate

The following are my selections:—

1ST RACE.
SIKANDAR 1
SANJAGH SAAD 2
RABIE AL KHAIR ..... F

2ND RACE
HOWDAT AL IRAQ 1
BARIZ 2
INTIDHAR AL SHABAB ..... F

3RD RACE
QUISLING 1
ICELAND 2
DIANA ..... F

4TH RACE
ENGLISH ROSE 1
SUZANNE 2
DESPITE ..... F

5TH RACE
RAHIMATULLAH 1
MAHARANI'S CHOICE 2
USHAMA ..... F

6TH RACE.
GOLD GAINER 1
BASTION 2
MORNAS ..... F

7TH RACE.
SMARA 1
VALENTIA JINKS 2
LENS ..... F

8TH RACE.
NUIT-DE-NOEL 1
APSAPI 2
BLACKBOARD ..... F

DOUBLE EVENT.
QUISLING.
GOLD GAINER.

TREBLE EVENT
RAHIMATULLAH.
SMARA
NUIT-DE-NOEL

FLUKES.
BENAZIR II
PHILTRE.

Soldiers' Alleged Misbehaviour

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Mar. 28.

About a dozen Indian soldiers who went round the city were alleged to have behaved improperly and were involved in a fracas this afternoon at Itwari a prominent business centre.

Three soldiers were injured necessitating their removal to the Mayo Hospital.

"NATIONAL WEEK"

FREEDOM, COMMUNAL UNITY & KHADI

Gandhiji On Three Points In Constructive Programme

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's Harijan on "National Week" as follows:—

"The National Week' comes every year with the certainty of seasons It has come for over 20 years now, and yet we seem to be as far as ever from our freedom or communal unity or universalisation of Khadi We started the celebration with these three definite things They were convertible terms If we had unity, we could get freedom, and so also if all were converted to the Khadi cult Though we have added many things since to our constructive Programme, the original is as true to-day as it was when it was first conceived and started

How shall we behave during the forthcoming week? Let us not treat freedom apart from its components. Then there remain communal unity and the thirteen other items, at the centre of which stands Khadi on its widest sense.

Communal unity at the top will come in its time. We want freedom for the masses, and so do we want communal unity for and among the masses If we have it in our hearts let us show it in our daily little acts towards one another.

I will not mention the other items All organisations will look after them A word is necessary about Khadi Hitherto we have had Khadi sales This time, thanks to many causes, we have no Khadi to sell But we can all produce, we can all collect funds If we have enough capital, we can produce more Khadi

And let me not forget the 24 hours past on the 6th and the 13th April. Thousands believed in it when we began. We did not err in fasting. Let those who have faith in it not forget fasting and prayer."—A P.

Telegrams Subject To Serious Delay

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Press Communique "Owing to severe congestion on the telegraph channels, particularly between Calcutta and Delhi, Agra, Lahore, Bombay and Madras, ordinary telegrams are subject to very serious delay at the present time. Although every effort is being made to improve the position the public is advised in its own interest, until further notice, to use the telegraph system only in respect of messages which are really urgent and are so marked"—A.P.

DANGER!
lurks in darkness
We, in the A. R. P., know for certain that among other things one must keep a dependable Flashlight handy. It is the best protection from dangers in the darkness and it will save you from many accidents.
A sound advice. Act now. Get an Eveready Flashlight immediately. See that it is fitted with genuine Eveready Batteries and an Eveready Bulb.
Always keep a spare set of Eveready Batteries handy for an emergency.
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Monday, March 30, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOSE'S LIFE SKETCH

EX-PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS & 'FORWARD BLOCK' FOUNDER

Life Dedicated To Nation's Cause, Says Azad

TOKYO REPORT OF BOSE'S DEATH

LONDON, March 28.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was killed in air crash off the coast of Japan, according to the Lyons Radio quoting a Tokyo message.

VICHY:—Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose lost his life when the plane in which he was flying to Tokyo to attend a "Free India Congress" crashed off the Japanese coast, according to a Tokyo message. With him were his adjutant and a number of other Indians.

Youngest of Congress Presidents, next only to Maulana Abul Kalam and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, presiding over two successive sessions, ex-President of the A. I. Trade Union Congress and ex-Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was a dynamic figure in the field of Indian public life for over two decades.

Born at Cuttack in 1897 young Subhas was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta. He proceeded to London, and was selected for the I.C.S. but abandoning the lucrative civilian's post, he chose to join the non-co-operation movement in 1920. He became the right-hand man of C. R. Das, became the Secretary of the Bengal Congress Committee and after the death of his leader in 1925, was elected to be the President. Subsequently he was elected the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Subhas Bose was thrown into jail several times for alleged subversive activities, deported to Mandalay wherefrom he was released sequel to breakdown in his health. He was asked to go to Europe for recuperation of his health.

On his return he was elected Congress President of two successive sessions, (Haripura and Tripuri) and in connection with the election to the presidentship of the latter session serious differences arose between him and the "High Command" leading to taking of disciplinary action against him.

Mr. Subhas Bose founded a new party called the 'Forward Bloc' for the propagation of his political ideals.

Although his relationship with certain members of the Congress Working Committee were none too cordial he continued to maintain a sort of "family affinity" with Mahatma Gandhi, who on learning the news of Bose's disappearance, revealed that he had received only a fortnight before a letter from Subhas asking for his advice in regard to certain matters connected with Bengal Congress activities.

He was the "proud possessor" of the triple crown of Bengal "the Mayoralty of the Calcutta Corporation, the Presidentship of the Bengal Congress Committee and the leadership of the Bengal Congress Assembly Party, his two predecessors holding the honour being, Deshbandhu Das and Deshpriya Sen Gupta.

His admiring Colleagues and countrymen to demonstrate their appreciation for his services to the country, awarded him the title of 'Deshgaurab' and presented him a purse.

"The circumstances under which Subhas Bose is reported to have disappeared suddenly from Calcutta are still shrouded in mystery, and questions in the Central Legislative Assembly elicited replies from the authorities to the effect that Subhas Bose was in enemy country and that the information in their possession was based on "certain pamphlets under circulation in the country"

In his private life Subhas was kind and genial in temperament, suave and courteous in manners. We offer our sincere condolences to his aged mother and brothers and particularly to Sarat Chandra Bose now a security prisoner in a South Indian jail.

AZAD SHOCKED TO READ NEWS

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, issued following statement to Associated Press; "I was shocked to read this morning the news of an aerial crash in which Subhas Chandra Bose and some other Indians were involved. The tragic end of Subhas Bose, while he was still in the prime of life, will cause deep sorrow to all those who knew him. In spite of differences with him as regards the means of attaining India's freedom, it must be recognised that he lived and died for the cause to which he had dedicated his life.—A. P.

WHOLE NATION IN MOURNING

Gandhiji's Condolences To Subhas' Mother

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following telegram to the mother of Subhas Bose:—

'The whole nation mourns with you the death of your and her brave son. I share your sorrow to the full. May God give you courage to bear the unexpected loss.'' Gandhi.—A. P.

"CAME THROUGH SUSPECT SOURCES"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A prayer that the news purporting to announce the death of Subhas Chandra Bose, which appeared in this morning's papers may not be true, was uttered by Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, speaking at the monthly flag salutation ceremony this morning.

Addressing the gathering after "Jandha Vandan", Mr. Pakvasa said that everybody had been shocked to read a news item announcing that Subhas Bose had died in a plane accident near Tokyo. The news had come through sources which were both devious and suspect. So many things which had been put out through Tokyo and Berlin have proved false that hoped that this news also would prove false.

Turning to the political situation Mr. Pakvasa said that they were living in such uncertain times that it was impossible to foresee what would happen next month or the month after. The war was at the country's door but the people of India had been unarmed for over 150 years, so that they were helpless at such a crisis.

The best thing they could do was to push on with the constructive programme and also do all they can to carry out the work of the Peoples' Volunteer Brigade. They were pledged to non-violence and the work of protection and relief which was being undertaken by the P. V. B. was completely non-violent.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master while thanking Mr. Pakvasa appealed for greater and greater support to the P. V. B.

"Vital & Romantic Personality"

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Mr Bhulabhai Desai said: "By the death of Bose we have lost one of the most vivid, vital and romantic personalities of India. He had the courage of his convictions and death came to him as a brave man."—A. P.

Two Indians In Air Crash

LONDON, March 28.

A Bangkok dispatch to the German News Agency says that two leaders of the Indian community in Siam were killed in an aeroplane crash off Japan.

They were 'enroute' to Tokyo to attend a conference of all Indians in the Far East.—Reuter.

Dismissed Nazi C.-in-C. In Greece?

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Field-Marshal Von Brauchitsch, whom Hitler recently dismissed as German Commander-in-Chief, is rumoured to be in Greece according to a Tass Agency message from Istanbul quoted by the Moscow Radio.

His arrival is regarded as an indication of the intensification of Axis war preparations in the Balkans.

German parachutists are reported to be concentrated in Rhodes and in the area of Greece, Sicily and the Dodecanese islands are large numbers of barges, destroyers and ships. It is also reported that three German reserve divisions recently arrived in Greece from Yugoslav towns.—Reuter.

Miss Indira Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was married to Mr. Feroze Gandhi, a Parsi young man, at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, on March 26. The wedding ceremonies were performed by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Lachhmi Dhar Sastri, M.A., M.O.L., Professor of the St. Stephen's College and head of the Sanskrit department of the Delhi University, according to Vedic rites. Photo shows the newly wedded pair. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Pt. Jawaharlal's sister, is seen seated on the ground at the right.

INDIRA-FEROZE GANDHI MARRIAGE

Marriage Formula Approved By Gandhiji

The entire ceremony of the marriage of Miss Indira Nehru with Mr. Feroze Gandhi, which was according to Vedic rites and was conducted by Mahamahopadhyaya Lachmi Dhar Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit of the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, took about two hours.

The marriage formula adopted by Prof. Lachmi Dhar Shastri has the approval of Mahatma Gandhi also. It brings into prominence the national aspect of the ceremony as also the question of non-violence. In the Mangalya-Mala, part of the ceremony the lady officiating for the bride's mother, making offerings of flowers to the bridal couple, said—'Please adorn yourself with the grace of divine character and accept this offering of the first flower, that of non-violence; this second flower of self-control; this third of compassion for all living beings; this fourth of forbearance; this fifth of enlightenment, this sixth of purity; this seventh of profound meditation: and this eighth, that is, the flower of Truth. May God bless you.'

Despite the creed of non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi has supported violence on the part of women to protect their honour and in the 'Jaya-Homa,' ceremony, included in the 1st part, the bride said 'If there are any people in the four quarters of the earth who venture to deprive us of our freedom, mark! here I am, sword in hand, prepared to resist them to the last! I pray for the spreading light of freedom; may it envelop us on all sides!'

The legal aspect of the form of marriage has not worried the parties. Prog Lachmi Dhar Shastri holds that the formula introduced by him is not an innovation but it incorporates Hindu sacraments from the Grihya Sutras belonging to the Vedas which have the sanction behind it of the time-honoured custom and are applicable to all people irrespective of caste, colour or creed and persons belonging to different faiths can adopt the sacraments without changing their faiths and remaining where they are as far as their personal religion is concerned.—"Leader."

TWO U. S. MERCHANT VESSELS TORPEDOED

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.

The Navy Department announced that two medium-size United States merchant vessels have been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast. No further information has been released.—Reuter.

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Inspector Wade — THE COAT OF ARMS — By Edgar Wallace

WADE AND DON LIE ON THE SAND .. AT THE MERCY OF A MANIAC WITH A GUN!
HE'S MAD! WHY DON'T YOU STOP HIM?
THEY'RE BOTH ALIVE! GOOD --- THAT MAKES IT MORE INTERESTING!
DO YOU THINK IT WILL WORK, JIM?
NO GOOD LYING HERE, DON -- IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE, HE CAN'T GET BOTH OF US THAT WAY.. .. LET'S GO.. AND IF I DON'T SEE YOU AGAIN --- GOOD LUCK!
KNOWING LOCKE HAS ONLY ONE GUN, WADE GOES FOR THE WOODS, DON DIVES FOR THE SURF!
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